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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Democratic Riots.

FURTHER DETAILS.

THE SCENE OF DISORDER.

Death List Increasing.

BRAVERY OF THE POLICE.

The Necessity of Firing.

VISITING THE HOSPITALS.

Funerals on Sunday.

REPORTERS AS SPECIAL POLICE.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.

PEACE RESTORED.

The effects from the riots on Wednesday are rapidly disappearing from the streets. The neighborhood of the principal scene of disaster is still thronged with morbid sight-seers, who interest themselves in viewing the place where bullets struck, and where the victims fell, and in scanning spots of blood that still sprinkle the walls and sidewalks; dismissed throngs, seeking absent friends, timidly venture into the dismal precincts of the Morgue, and eagerly seek admission to the various hospitals. But otherwise the city is entirely free from visible reminders of the fray. Conversation among all parties turns upon the events of the day, however, and opinions are as diverse as blackberries, regarding the right and wrong of the parade action of the troops in firing upon the rioters. On one subject alone everybody seems to be unanimous—that is, the magnificent performance of the police.

HELD FOR EXAMINATION

The prisoners captured during the riots were all brought up before Judge Hogan at the Tombs yesterday, and though they all swore to their innocence, they were all held for examination.

DEATH LIST INCREASING.

The list of dead was increased during the night by the names of several seriously wounded, and many others suffering from severe injuries are expected to die.

OFFICIAL LIST PREPARING.

Commissioner Marrierra has directed that an official list of the killed and wounded be prepared, but it will be some time before it is completed. He has directed Dr. Charles P. Russell, Registrar of Records, to grant no certificate of death in the case of any person who may have died from gunshot or from injury to the head until the case had been fully investigated. It is believed that by this means a full list of the casualties will eventually be obtained.

THE POLICE.

The detective force of the Central Office on special duty in various precincts performed excellent work during the riot. They searched over three hundred persons along the line of procession and took from them seventy-eight pistols. That no more pistols were fired on the streets was due to this action on the part of the detectives. President Smith states that the Board will direct the Superintendent to issue an order congratulating the force for the gallantry and efficiency displayed by them Wednesday. It is wonderful that the force escaped with so few casualties. Only one was seriously wounded—patrolmen Murphy, of the Twenty-second precinct, who was struck in the mouth with a stone, causing an exceedingly painful wound, and John O'Connor, of the Thirteenth precinct, who was shot in the side with a spent ball; both of the men are fast recovering. Patrolmen Henry W. Farbust, of the Thirty-second precinct, was thrown from his horse and had his knee dislocated, and a number of others received contusions more or less severe, but not really worth chronicling.

UNUSUALLY QUIET.

From an early hour yesterday the city has been unusually quiet, not a single affray of any description having been reported at the police headquarters since midnight of Wednesday. The Seventh ward police report that on Wednesday there was not a single affray or arrest in that precinct.

CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Young has taken charge of the bodies of those killed, and has given permits to remove the bodies of those whose residence is known, and whose friends will not be likely to spirit them away before they can be viewed by the Coroner's jury, in accordance with the requirements of the law. It is more than likely that one investigation will be made to answer all, the same evidence being used in each case.

THE NECESSITY OF FIRING.

It is believed that an effort will be made to show that the troops fired needlessly and without orders from their commanding officers. Inspector Walling, who will be a good witness on this point, is of opinion that firing would have been a necessity, within ten minutes from the latest, as showers of bricks and stones were thrown from the housetops and windows, while pistol shots were beginning to come thicker and faster every moment, and the mob seemed to be gathering courage and strength, and it would have been absolutely necessary to commence firing. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall remarked in the evening that it was hardly worth while to discuss the question whether or not the troops fired a moment too soon—"better," said he "a moment too soon than a moment too late. Had they waited longer, they might have been a moment too late." A large number of witnesses will be summoned, and the investigation will be very thorough. It is doubtful whether the inquest can be commenced before the latter part of next week, and Coroner Young also wishes the excitement to cool down somewhat before he begins.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury will adjourn to-day, subject to a call from the District Attorney's office to investigate, and Recorder Hackett will sit next week to try the cases of those arrested as rioters.

TO BE DISCHARGED.

The Dock Commissioners have directed Superintendent Westervelt to furnish them with the names of those workmen who, contrary to orders, absented themselves from work on Wednesday, with a view to their discharge.

TO BE INDICTED.

It is said that E. L. Carris, a well known leader of the Hibernian Society, is to be indicted for conspiracy to create a riot. Carris' speeches to the Irishmen in Prince Street Hall on Monday night were of an inflammatory character, and the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is now in session, intend to found an indictment upon them. It is also said Carris used his influence with the Mayor to have the Orange parade stopped, and that to effect this he circulated a report that thousands of Hibernians had armed themselves and would prevent the parade at any cost. The Grand Jury also intend to indict the rioters caught firing at the procession for murder.

DISPOSITION OF THE MILITARY.

The *Times* says that when it was ascertained by the police and the military authorities that a large and determined mob had gathered on Eighth avenue near the Orange headquarters, with the apparent purpose of attacking the procession, Brigadier General Varian was sent there with the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty seventh and Eighty-fourth Regiments. On his arrival at the scene of threatened hostilities there were indications that the men on the roofs and in the windows of certain buildings on the east side of the avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, were preparing to fire upon the Orangemen. General Varian detached the right wing of the Seventh regiment under the lead of Captain Moore's company, and sent it forward on the west sidewalk to act as flankers and stationary guards. The orders of the General were, that if suspected men threw stones or other missiles or fired on the processionists, the men of the Seventh were to at once fire upon them. General Varian especially cautioned this flanking party that they were to avoid, if possible; firing on women and children. "If those men use violence," said the General, "use your arms and aim well." Capt. Smith moved his company to the spot designated and there remained.

THE FIRING COMMENCED.

As the procession moved in front of the right wing of the Seventh, several stones and other missiles were hurled from the opposite buildings, when eight or ten men elevated their muskets and fired. At the same time several missiles were thrown from the sidewalk by the crowd, and a few pistol shots were fired at the Ninth Regiment, then in column by companies, when, in some inexplicable manner, the men opened fire to the right, and scarcely had the volley been fired than the ground held by the Ninth was entirely deserted by them, and the men rushed for shelter to the sidewalks and to the houses, thereby making it impossible for the wing of the Seventh to maintain its formation, when the Eighty-fourth also opened fire and became almost as much demoralized as the Ninth. That the men of the Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in a military sense, in using their muskets without the word of command from their officers, there can be no question; still it is quite evident that the spattering volley given by these regiments, proving so deadly in its general effects, checked the belligerent tendency of the mob, and probably saved many lives, as in a few minutes more the melee would have become general and desperate. The Sixth regiment also fired on the crowd, being incited thereto by an assault on one of their officers. The Twenty-second regiment distinguished itself by not firing a shot, as the men received no orders from their officers. This conduct elicited a few words of earnest praise from General Varian. That the men of the Seventh were distinctly authorized to fire on the occasion shows the confidence reposed in them by the Brigadier commanding.

THE HOSPITALS

A large number of people continue to congregate at the entrance of Bellevue Hospital, eager to gain intelligence as to the number of additional dead, and the condition of the wounded victims of the riot. Two additional deaths occurred last night. There now remains but six dead bodies at Belle ue Hospital, the bodies of the others having been taken away by their friends for interment. The crowds inquiring as to the condition of the wounded are very large, both at Mt. Sinai and Centre street hospitals. Everything in the city is very quiet to-day.

INCLINED TO BE QUIET.

There is little additional to say in regard to the late riot, and were it not for the wounded in hospitals and the dilapidated condition of the store windows at the locality where the disturbance occurred, we should have but little evidence of the terrible scenes through which the city has passed.

FUNERALS.

The funerals of the late Sergeant Wyatt and Henry C. Page will take place on Sunday from Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. The remains are to be interred in the plat of ground of the regiment at Woodlawn Cemetery. The entire regiment is to parade in full dress, white pants, band and drum corps. The members are requested to assemble at the armory at 1 P. M. of that day. Other regiments are expected to join in the procession.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

The *Express* says: Two things may possibly revive the riotous proceedings on Sunday. On that day take place the funerals of two members of the Ninth Regiment, who fell at their posts of duty, and also the funerals of some seven or eight of the rioters. It is not probable that the latter will be inclined to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the military than can be helped, but it will do them no harm to know that it is understood that the troops are under orders to have their muskets shotted.

HIBERNIAN FUNERAL.

A lodge of Hibernians, in full regalia headed by a band of music, turned out today to bury one of their members, killed in the fight on Eighth avenue. Crowds of people gathered along the sidewalk to witness this significant pageant.

CLAIMED.

One of the dead, upon whose shirt the name of John Mullen was stamped, was claimed by his friends this morning. He resided at No. 353 West Sixteenth street. He had just left the house, and was proceeding up town on business, when he was shot. He had been, until a few months since, employed as messenger by the Adams Express Company at the branch office in Cincinnati.

DISTRESSING.

Charles Pettit, aged twenty-two, was instantly killed on Wednesday while looking at the procession. He was engaged to Miss Ida Johnson, and was to have been married in two weeks. She has become a raving maniac.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Policeman McCoy was assaulted and dangerously wounded this morning while patrolling his beat by some person unknown, but supposed to have been an enraged Hibernian.

MORE DYING.

Six more of the wounded died to-day at the different hospitals, making forty-four victims in all.

REPORTERS SWORN IN AS POLICE.

Many reporters for the daily journals were on Wednesday sworn in as special policemen, and marched in the procession in two platoons, immediately in front of the Orangemen. Each carried a club, and when the troops returned the fire of the mob, the reporters not only maintained their ground in spite of bullets whistling about their heads, but did good service in repelling the mob on their flank.

TENNESSEE.

Cotton Factory Burned.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—A special to the *Republican Banner* to-day states that the Pine Wood Factory in Hickman county, Tennessee, owned by S. L. Graham & Son, was consumed by fire at two o'clock this morning. All the machinery and a large amount of cotton was destroyed. The estimated loss is $125,000; no insurance. The fire was accidental. It was one of the most successful cotton mills in the State, and manufactured large quantities of goods.

COLORED MAGISTRAE CONVICTED.

R. D. Campbell, a colored magistrate, has been convicted by the Criminal Court of Davidson county of oppression in office, and was sentenced to-day to eight months imprisonment. His offence was the issuance of an order for committing a prisoner to jail in advance of any trial, falsely stating in said order that the prisoner had been tried and there was cause to believe him guilty of assault and battery, and refusing him bail.

CONNECTICUT.

Appropriations.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, July 14.—In the House, to-day, a resolution appropriating $500,000 for a State House in Hartford, after some filibustering to delay action, was adopted—100 yeas to 86 nays. A resolution was also passed authorizing Hartford to issue capital bonds. These resolutions have now passed both Houses. Resolutions making a like appropriation for New Haven was made a special order for Wednesday next.

VIRGINIA.

Educational Convention.

WINCHESTER, July 13.—In the Educational Convention to-day a resolution of respect to the memory of General Lee, late President of Washington college, was passed unanimously.

A resolution requesting the lady teachers to become silent members of the Association was tabled. At midnight the Convention adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday in July, 1872, in Staunton.

CHICAGO.

Fight with Indians.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Prescott, Arizona, *Miner* of June 24th, gives the following particulars of the slaughter of fifty-six Apache Indians at a point near Tonto creek, in that Territory. It will be recollected that the cause of the slaughter was the killing of Bowers & Co., herders, and the capture of their herd by the Apache Indians. They had no sooner obtained possession of the herd than a messenger was dispatched to convey the news of the outrage to the people of Prescott. Upon receipt of the news a party of eleven citizens started in pursuit of them, and arriving at Aqutrio, they were joined by a party of five citizens from that valley, and early the whole force of sixteen men started on the trail of the savages. After proceeding thirty-five miles they met the command under Lieutenant Charles Morton, which was also in pursuit of these Indians. Here the force blended into one command under Lieutenant Morton, and the journey was at once resumed with fresh vigor. After travelling two thirty-five miles to the Verde the command was encamp ed a late hour. In leaving on the morning of the 8th they again took up the trail, which they followed for a distance of twenty miles, and at one o'clock they came upon a rancheria, which they quickly surrounded, killing twenty-one of its inmates. Feeling satisfied that there were abundant Indians in the neighborhood, and determined that they should have no escape if possible time to prepare for battle or to effect a retreat, the command moved quickly forward in search of another rancheria. This they discovered on the following day, after crossing the divide between the Verde and Tonto Creeks. A fight at once ensued, in which some twenty three Indians were killed. At this place three of the captured horses were discovered. One was recaptured, and two were killed by the Indians when they discovered that they were about to fall into the hands of the command. From this place they followed the principal trail for three miles, when they found three Indians in the distance, mounted on two horses. Two of these were shot dead, and the third wounded, and both of the horses recaptured. The supply of provisions being by this time nigh well exhausted, and the distance from Camp McDowell, the nearest military post, being upward of fifty miles, it was decided to abandon further pursuit and return at once to the command. Accordingly they took up the homeward journey, arriving at McDowell on the morning of the 12th inst.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

A paragraph published in the city papers, and generally copied through the press, stating that James F. Jay had resigned the Presidency of the Michigan Central Railroad, and that James M. Walker, of this city, had been elected to fill that place, has no foundation in fact. Mr. Jay retains his present connection with the Michigan Central. It was stated some time ago that it was the intention of Mr. Jay to withdraw from the immediate management of the roads west of the Mississippi river at the earliest period consistent with the interests of those roads, but arrangements for the financial management of the road not having been consummated, Mr. Jay remains at their head. Under these circumstances Mr. Jay expressed a wish to be relieved from the Presidency of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Directors of that corporation decided to comply with his request, and Mr. Walker has been elected President of that road to succeed Mr. Jay. Mr. Walker has recently been elected Vice President of the same corporation. Mr. Jay, as President of the Michigan Central, will here after give more of his time to the development and perfection of the railroads in Michigan, now constructing, in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Walker's capacity for his new position is recognized by all who know him.

FIVE PERSONS POISONED.

Five persons were poisoned, one fatally, by reason of partaking, at the house of Charles Howell, near Decatur, Illinois, a few days since, of pickles made out of what was supposed to be snake root, but which, on examination by physicians, proved to be aconite, a deadly poison. Under the excitement caused by this wholesale poisoning, suspicions rested upon Mrs. Howell as being guilty of having some connection with the case. The druggist at Decatur, who sold the poison to Mrs. Howell, purchased it of a wholesale house at Lafayette, Indiana, for snake root, and Mrs. Howell was relieved from suspicion. Leander Hooty, aged five years, was the only case that resulted fatally.

TIDAL WAVE.

The Duluth *Minnesotian* of the 28th ult. presents the following theory for the destructive tidal wave which visited that port on that morning: "Last night there was a tremendous rain storm, with wind and lightning, but little or no thunder. The rain poured down in perpendicular torrents. Nature, in a sort of chaos under the operation of these elements, and probably of a tremendous northeastern down the lake, pressing the volume of the lake waters in one end, caused the tidal wave that has occurred."

FIRE AT MAQUON.

A fire broke out this morning in Price's clothing store, at Maquon, Knox county, Illinois, and before it could be arrested destroyed twelve business houses, involving a loss of $15,000, with only $1,600 insurance. The principal losses are Price's clothing; Henderson, druggist; Charles, harness maker, and Davis & McKenney, dry goods.

HURRICANE.

A terrible hurricane visited St. Joseph and vicinity, Missouri, last night. Houses were blown down and unroofed in every part of the city; four or five persons were killed by lightning and falling timbers, and many more or less seriously wounded. The loss of property cannot fall below two hundred thousand dollars.

DISCHARGED.

L. B. Sheppard, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Wm. Ellsworth, at Leland, Ill., yesterday while the latter and his brother were "cleaning out" Sheppard, after a two days examination before a Coroner's inquest, was discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

Bishop Whitehouse has given official notice to the wardens and vestrymen of Christ's Church, and Rev. Mr. Cheney's, of his intentiou to hold an Episcopal visitation to that parish on Sunday, August 13, at the usual hour of the morning service.

SUICIDE.

John Kyse, an old and well-known citizen of Ottawa, Ills., committed suicide on Monday last, by throwing himself from the bridge into the Illinois river at that place. No reason is known for this act.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Lieutenant General Sheridan is to be a guest of Collector Murphy at Long Branch.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Eckfords of New York, yesterday defeated the Forest City of Cleveland —score: 11 to 1.

—Jackson Wood, one of the oldest citizens of Greenville township, Indiana, on Thursday had his leg nearly cut off at the ankle by a mowing machine.

—At Portsmouth, New Haven, Alderman A. A. Femald has been elected Mayor of that city to fill the vacancy caused by the insanity of Mayor Adams.

—The Republican State Committee of Ohio have announced another meeting for the evening of August 24th, at Sandusky, at which Hon. Columbus Delano will speak.

—At Sanday Hill, New York, the rotary bleacher of Rowland's paper mill exploded Thursday night, demolishing the building. Loss $15,000. No person was injured.

—The Wapwalloper Paper Mills, at Hicks Ferry, Pa., exploded at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Michal O'Hara was killed and Peter Stout severely wounded. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—A Baraboo, Wis., paper states that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are preparing to survey a route from La Crôsse to Milwaukee. This is supposed to be a retaliatory, measure in contemplation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul extension to Chicago.

THE election of Professor Noah Porter to its Presidency is regarded as a most auspicious event for Yale College.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Well Paid Commissioners

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Gov. Bullock Denounced.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The Cotton Crop.

APACHE CHIEF EXPECTED.

New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1871.

PAY OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

It is reported that four members of the Civil Service Commission before leaving the city yesterday drew from the Treasury five hundred dollars each as payment for their services. Thus far this is at the rate of fifty dollars per day.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Judge A. R. Wright, of Georgia, who was examined yesterday before the Ku Klux Committee, said: If the people of the South can be made to believe that the people of the North will never retrace their steps on negro suffrage, and will perpetrate their efforts to make the black man dominate over the white race, I would not stand security for the people of the South if they should ever have a chance to free themselves from such a state of things. But there will not be no years of further rebellion. The Southern people believe that the present state of things grows out of the excitement and animosities engendered by the war, and have an abiding faith in the return of reason, which time will serve to produce, and that the common sense of the country will be exerted to bring about a happy state of feeling and fraternity between the people of the country, which nothing else will ever produce, and to which the present management can never contribute.

Dr. Angier, Treasurer of Georgia, in his statements before the Ku Klux Committee to-day, represented facts and figures against Governor Bullock, disavowing political or partizan views. He said Governor had violated the plain letter of the law in many instances, including the issuing of new State bonds, and his efforts to conceal the amount and disposition of them. The witness said he knew nothing of Ku Klux except from rumor and newspaper reports, never having had the knowledge seen one. He thought lawlessness had exhibited itself in some sections of Georgia, as it did at times in every State, and even in Illinois, and that he could not say how far it had been political, but concluded that it was such in some sections, and that men, both white and black, were now making use of disguises for some private gain and personal revenge, and boys for mischief. He regarded the statement that the people are as quiet and peaceable as they are, with corruptions and terrible plunderings, and over three hundred pardons by the Governor, a large portion for murder, and in some cases before trial. There is no such thing as general disturbances, and never has been. Many negroes and others who were addicted to stealing and licentiousness, and this has been the disturbance and violence in some locations. If industrial accounts are true, there is a terrible condition of affairs in certain neighborhoods. He thought, however, that the pictures are overdrawn, as they have been proved to be in most cases, and in some entirely false. Injured, and interested parties are apt to give extravagant accounts, and with unprincipled men this was a cheap and convenient way of making political capital and inducing large awards for the make-up of sham cases. The thought that the State courts were sufficient to restrain lawlessness if the Governor would cease his wholesale pardoning. The rights of negroes were safer in the hands of upright, intelligent white jurors than in those of negro jurors in the present condition of that race.

Edward Canderson, ex-Mayor of Savannah, was also examined. He said the condition of Georgia at the present time was in best and peaceful; that Savannah was the most peaceful city in the country. On being asked whether the people of that State are loyal, he replied that he regarded loyalty as devotion to the maintenance of law, and in this the people are loyal. These were not hostile to the government, but opposed to the administration, as illustrated in the officers sent there to represent it. He did not know of the existence of any Ku-Klax organization. A general amnesty bill would be beneficial in every respect. The sentiment toward Northern men is kind in the extreme. The people want Northern men to settle among them. Many are already there, and all comers from that section are received in a most kindly spirit.

THE COTTON CROP.

The July returns do not materially change the cotton crop prospect report of June. Severe rain storms have continued to obstruct cultivation upon the Gulf coast. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida averages lower in condition than at the last report. Georgia and Texas average remain unchanged and an improvement is manifested in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, while no estimates can at this early date be made. This information leads to the following conclusions: With a reduction of four teen per cent. in acreage, a continuance of the present relatively low condition of the season as long as that of 1870, there should be gathered a crop of 3,200,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869; with a season of average length, 2,900,000 bales; with early frost and a very unfavorable season for picking, 2,700,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropitious circumstances, would probably reduce the crop to 2,500,000 bales, and a steady improvement in the plant for sixty days, with the longest and most favorable picking season, might carry the aggregate up to 3,500,000. This is pronounced as fair a statement in the range of probabilities, based upon extensive and reliable data, and unin luenced by the clamors of speculators in the Cotton Exchange.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen somewhat at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, and still more so from Ohio to Missouri and northward. The area of the lowest pressure has moved from Lake Huron eastward, extending its influence southward to Virginia. A falling barometer has to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with fresh winds from the south and east. Southwesterly winds have continued from North Carolina to Mississippi, and threatening weather with occasional rains have prevailed this afternoon on the coast of the same region. Heavy local rains fell during the night in Kansas and Nebraska, and lighter rains on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clearing weather has prevailed during the day north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably rise on the lakes, with clear weather from Michigan to Kentucky and eastward. The area of lowest barometer will probably move eastward to the Bay of Fundy by Saturday morning. Fresh westerly winds are probable for Saturday on the Atlantic coast and Lakes. Partially cloudy weather, with southwesterly winds will probably prevail in the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated. Storms merely local are not considered.

LIEUTENANT GRANT.

Lieutenant Grant; who graduated at West Point last month, arrived here yesterday. He has leave of absence until October, and will spend his time on the Union Pacific Railroad, turning his attention to practical engineering. He has been offered a position as civil engineer on that road, and should he like the position he will resign his commission in the army and enter upon civil life.

QUESTION OF REIMBURSING.

The question of the right of the State of Kentucky to the payment of money advanced in equipping soldiers will receive early attention at the hands of Secretary Boutwell, and it is believed by the agents here that the delay which has occurred will, in no respect, detract from the rights or interest of Kentucky.

VISITOR EXPECTED.

It is believed at the Interior Department that Cochez, the great war chief of the Apaches, who has refused several invitations to visit Washington, will be here before many weeks, though at what precise time is not stated. The authorities seem anxious that this notorious Indian warrior shall have an opportunity to state his grievances in person to the Government officials here.

STRAW BIDS.

It is said that eighty or ninety per cent. of the recent offers for carrying mails in the Southwest were straw bids. There are parties here protesting against new proposals for the service, claiming that the contracts should be given to the next lowest bidder.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is said to-day that the President will not return to Washington until after his visit to California, unless something important shall require his presence here. It is also stated that he may not go to Cincinnati.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Valley National Bank was to-day authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business with a capital of $250,000.

SPINNER'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

A letter received at the Treasury to-day, from General Spinner, reports his health as gradually but certainly improving.

THE NEW LOAN.

It can now be positively stated on official authority that the new loan has not been withdrawn from the market.

OFF FOR JAPAN.

General Capron and party will leave Washington to-morrow for Japan, by way of San Francisco.

NEW YORK.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership—Pleasonton Will Not Resign—The English Shares of Erie Stock—Fires—Carrying Capacity Increased—Raid on Illicit Distillers—Immigrants Going West—Rioters Liberated.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1881.

MUDDLE SETTLED.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed last night that there is the best authority for the report that the Internal Revenue muddle was settled yesterday while Secretary Boutwell was at Long Branch, by the appointment of J. W. Douglass, Deputy Commissioner, to be the Commissioner in place of General Pleasonton. The appointment will be made public in a day or two.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

General Pleasonton put an end yesterday to all the conjectures as to his course in a conversation in regard to the reports circulated here. He said that he did not intend to resign, because he believed that he was in the right. He says that he does not want a foreign mission, and will not have one; and that he would do nothing to relieve Secretary Boutwell of any sensitiveness he may feel. If the President wants him to resign the Internal Revenue Bureau, his successor must be named, for he will take no intimation.

THE ENGLISH STOCK SHARES.

The decision of Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, a day or two since, in reference to the English shares in the Erie Railway stock, it should be explained, was to the effect that these thirty thousand shares, having been in the custody of the court for the privilege of being registered by the officers of the company, must have that privilege re-parties are apt to give extravagant accounts, and with unprincipled men this was a cheap and convenient way of making political capital and inducing large awards for the make-up of sham cases. The thought that the State courts were sufficient to restrain lawlessness if the Governor would cease his wholesale pardoning. The rights of negroes were safer in the hands of upright, intelligent white jurors than in those of negro jurors in the present condition of that race.

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The July returns do not materially change the cotton crop prospect report of June. Severe rain storms have continued to obstruct cultivation upon the Gulf coast. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida averages lower in condition than at the last report. Georgia and Texas average remain unchanged and an improvement is manifested in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, while no estimates can at this early date be made. This information leads to the following conclusions: With a reduction of four teen per cent. in acreage, a continuance of the present relatively low condition of the season as long as that of 1870, there should be gathered a crop of 3,200,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869; with a season of average length, 2,900,000 bales; with early frost and a very unfavorable season for picking, 2,700,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropitious circumstances, would probably reduce the crop to 2,500,000 bales, and a steady improvement in the plant for sixty days, with the longest and most favorable picking season, might carry the aggregate up to 3,500,000. This is pronounced as fair a statement in the range of probabilities, based upon extensive and reliable data, and uninfluenced by the clamors of speculators in the Cotton Exchange.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen somewhat at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, and still more so from Ohio to Missouri and northward. The area of the lowest pressure has moved from Lake Huron eastward, extending its influence southward to Virginia. A falling barometer has to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with fresh winds from the south and east. Southwesterly winds have continued from North Carolina to Mississippi, and threatening weather with occasional rains have prevailed this afternoon on the coast of the same region. Heavy local rains fell during the night in Kansas and Nebraska, and lighter rains on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clearing weather has prevailed during the day north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably rise on the lakes, with clear weather from Michigan to Kentucky and eastward. The area of lowest barometer will probably move eastward to the Bay of Fundy by Saturday morning. Fresh westerly winds are probable for Saturday on the Atlantic coast and Lakes. Partially cloudy weather, with southwesterly winds will probably prevail in the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated. Storms merely local are not considered.

LIEUTENANT GRANT.

Lieutenant Grant; who graduated at West Point last month, arrived here yesterday. He has leave of absence until October, and will spend his time on the Union Pacific Railroad, turning his attention to practical engineering. He has been offered a position as civil engineer on that road, and should he like the position he will resign his commission in the army and enter upon civil life.

QUESTION OF REIMBURSING.

The question of the right of the State of Kentucky to the payment of money advanced in equipping soldiers will receive early attention at the hands of Secretary Boutwell, and it is believed by the agents here that the delay which has occurred will, in no respect, detract from the rights or interest of Kentucky.

VISITOR EXPECTED.

It is believed at the Interior Department that Cochez, the great war chief of the Apaches, who has refused several invitations to visit Washington, will be here before many weeks, though at what precise time is not stated. The authorities seem anxious that this notorious Indian warrior shall have an opportunity to state his grievances in person to the Government officials here.

STRAW BIDS.

It is said that eighty or ninety per cent. of the recent offers for carrying mails in the Southwest were straw bids. There are parties here protesting against new proposals for the service, claiming that the contracts should be given to the next lowest bidder.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is said to-day that the President will not return to Washington until after his visit to California, unless something important shall require his presence here. It is also stated that he may not go to Cincinnati.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Valley National Bank was to-day authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business with a capital of $250,000.

SPINNER'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

A letter received at the Treasury to-day, from General Spinner, reports his health as gradually but certainly improving.

THE NEW LOAN.

It can now be positively stated on official authority that the new loan has not been withdrawn from the market.

OFF FOR JAPAN.

General Capron and party will leave Washington to-morrow for Japan, by way of San Francisco.

NEW YORK.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership—Pleasonton Will Not Resign—The English Shares of Erie Stock—Fires—Carrying Capacity Increased—Raid on Illicit Distillers—Immigrants Going West—Rioters Liberated.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1881.

MUDDLE SETTLED.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed last night that there is the best authority for the report that the Internal Revenue muddle was settled yesterday while Secretary Boutwell was at Long Branch, by the appointment of J. W. Douglass, Deputy Commissioner, to be the Commissioner in place of General Pleasonton. The appointment will be made public in a day or two.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

General Pleasonton put an end yesterday to all the conjectures as to his course in a conversation in regard to the reports circulated here. He said that he did not intend to resign, because he believed that he was in the right. He says that he does not want a foreign mission, and will not have one; and that he would do nothing to relieve Secretary Boutwell of any sensitiveness he may feel. If the President wants him to resign the Internal Revenue Bureau, his successor must be named, for he will take no intimation.

THE ENGLISH STOCK SHARES.

The decision of Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, a day or two since, in reference to the English shares in the Erie Railway stock, it should be explained, was to the effect that these thirty thousand shares, having been in the custody of the court for the privilege of being registered by the officers of the company, must have that privilege re-

FOREIGN.

Communist Trials.

NEW SPANISH LOAN.

The "Times" on the Riots

ARMY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Explosions in Paris.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, July 14.—It is announced that the members of the Commune will all be tried together. Arrests of Communists continue.

THE ELECTIONS.

The editorials in the journals are mainly devoted to a discussion of the approaching elections. It seems to be considered probable that a very large number of voters will refrain from the exercise of the franchise.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

EXPLOSION.

PARIS, July 14.—The magazines in Fort Vincennes exploded, causing fearful loss of life.

RIOT AT NICE.

LONDON, July 14.—Reports come from Nice of a riotous demonstration there against the French authorities, who were assaulted by the mob with cries of "Death to the French."

TO BE RESTORED.

The French government is negotiating with the Germans for the restoration of four hundred railroad cars seized during the war.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

PARIS, July 14.—The powder works of St. Maur exploded to-day with a succession of detoniations which shook the entire city. The wildest excitement prevailed until the cause and locality of the disaster, became known. A large number of men women and children were killed and wounded. Many victims were buried under the ruins. The firemen and militia are at work removing the rubbish to rescue them.

RESUMED PUBLICATION.

The *Presse*, under the management of Queronniere, has resumed publication. It announces as its political platform a union of the Liberal and Conservative elements.

BISHOPRIC DECLINED.

The report is confirmed that Dupenloupe has declined the Archbishopric of Paris.

FUNERAL OF AUBER.

The obsequies of the late Auber, the composer, take place to-morrow.

REPORT DENIED.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—In the Assembly to-day the government denied that there had been any rioting in Nice.

ENGLAND.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times* makes the New York riots the text for an article upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, in which it concludes as follows: If Irish feuds are as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and more sanguinary, Irishmen must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for troubles in Ireland than misrule.

PURCHASE SYSTEM DENOUNCED.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on army reorganization, the Earl of Derby astonished the Tory benches by denouncing the purchase system and proposing a fair scheme for the retirement of officers. The Earl of Carnarvon vainly sought to break the force of Lord Derby's argument.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, July 14—The steamship Darien, from New York, June 29th, has arrived.

LONDON, July 14—The steamship China, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

SPAIN.

NEW LOAN.

MADRID, July 14.—The Cortes last evening adopted a clause in the Budget in relation to the treaty with the Bank of Paris for the raising of a loan. Provision is made for the idemnification of the Bank for the annulment of the treaty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARSENAL BURNED.

LONDON, July 14.—The arsenal at Rio Janeiro was totally destroyed by fire. The loss to the Brazilian Government exceeds three hundred thousand pounds.

GERMANY.

ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, July 14.—Municipal Elections in Alsace and Lorraine will commence on the 20th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 14.—Consols 93¾; 5-20's '62, 87⅜; do. '65, 87⅜; do. '67, 87⅜; Erie shares, 42¾; do. preferred, 62¾; do. '67, 43¾.

PARIS, July 14.—Rentes 55f. 65c. The bullion in Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 since last report.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9@9⅛d. Wheat: spring 10s 4d@10s 7d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 31s 6d. Lard 50s 6d.

NEBRASKA.

Constitutional Convention.

OMAHA, July 13.—The Constitutional Convention is in session at Lincoln, and is making fair progress. There is no doubt but that female suffrage will be ordered to be submitted to a vote by the males and females.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A report from North Platte to-day says: The Indians drove off a few head of horses from the ranche about a mile south of the town. The cavalry started after the Indians, and succeeded in capturing the horses, but the Indians escaped.

ABORTIONIST ARRESTED.

Dr. Studdart is charged with procuring an abortion on Annie Nemitz, the subject. Both are in jail in default of bail. Her man, Fesseroldt, a German, committed suicide by taking morphine.

THE NEW GOLD MINES.

The new gold mining district, called Seminole Mines, are attracting considerable numbers of men. The route to them is from St. Mary, Fort Steele, or Rawlin's Stations, Wyoming.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¼.

SOUTHERN Democrats call their Northern brethren, of the "New Departure" school, "MULATTO DEMOCRACY."

IT is announced that France has paid the first instalment of the one thousand millions of dollars, German indemnity, and that in consequence thereof the German army has evacuated the Departments of the Seine, Inferieure, Eure, and the Somme.

IF ANY evidence is required on the necessity for establishing drinking fountains for man and beast throughout our cities, it can be had by any person who will take the time to stand on a hot day near one of them and count the number of draughts taken and witness the evident satisfaction of the drinkers.

A MEETING of the conferrees of the district composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler and Washington, was held yesterday at the Monongahela House, in this city, at which Messrs. Wm. A. Mickey and Demas M. Letherman, of Washington, Dr. Wm. C. Shurlock, of Beaver, and George W. Fleeger, of Butler were unanimously nominated for the Legislature. All of these gentlemen were members of the last House.

THE *Post*, a few days ago, stated that the debt of Philadelphia was larger than that of any other city in the Union. We have waited a day or two to see if it would correct the mis-statement, believing that it would do so. But so far it has not attended to it, and we are obliged to believe one of two things, either that its editor was ignorant of the facts upon which he was attempting to write, or not being ignorant, told a wilful—figuratively speaking—untruth, in order to shield his friends, the Tammanyites. If anyone wants to know the debts of our two largest cities, we will not ask him to take our word for it, but if he will consult the latest financial statements issued by them he will find that New York has a debt of about EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS, whilst that of Philadelphia is about FORTY-FIVE MILLIONS. So much for the *Post's* accuracy.

RULE OR RUIN.

Nothing, that we can now remember, has ever occurred in the history of the United States to awaken a more thorough and intensified disgust in our people, or cause them to look down with more sovereign scorn and contempt upon a body of men, than the riotous, disorderly and intolerant conduct of the Irish Catholics of New York towards the Orangemen of that city on the 12th inst. The fire of righteous indignation has been kindled in the heart of every law-abiding order-loving citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land, at the lawless, and blood-thirsty spirit displayed by the Irish Societies of New York, which seem to be under the control of men as brutish in their instincts and passions, as they are ignorant of the laws of decency and propriety. Almost every newspaper in the country, that lays any claim to respectability, if we except the New York *World*, St. Louis *Republican*, Philadelphia *Age*, and a few others, has given utterance to its abhorrence of the turbulent and fiendish spirit exhibited by these societies which seem to be held, amidst all the enlightenment, civilization and progress of the last half of the nineteenth century, in the frigid embraces of mediæval barbarism. They are disavowed by their enlightened countrymen of the same faith, and are deemed unworthy by many American Catholics of either civil or ecclesiastical recognition.

The attacks which these infuriated fiends have been making for some years on the Protestants of New York have been entirely unprovoked. No occasion has been given for their wicked, malicious and violent opposition to the Orange Societies. Their conduct has been utterly inexplicable, as it is inexcusable. Their rights—political and ecclesiastical—have been in no way interfered with. They have been ruling the city at their pleasure, and a million of dollars has been spent each week for the support, principally, of themselves and their sachems. When they desired to do so, on the anniversary of Patrick's supposed birth day, or the fulfillment of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pius IX, or any other occasion, they took exclusive possession of the streets of New York as if they were their own private property, and paraded to their hearts' content without molestation from any source. Neither Orangeman nor any one else, was guilty of offering an insult, nor casting a feather in their way to impede their progress, when they flaunted their symbolic "green," and marched in procession through the crowded thoroughfares. Men, women and children, of every rank, creed and profession, had to give place to them, official dignitaries rendered them obeisance, and granted them an escort. No one was permitted to interfere with them in the carrying out of their programme. But when Protestants ask to be permitted to enjoy the same privileges, they declare they must not play their offensive music, throw their orange banners to the breeze, nor march in procession through the streets. This is a Protestant nation, but Irish Catholics declare that they are not bound to respect the rights of Americans even in their own land.

In vain will any one attempt to deny that the Catholics have been the aggressors. On the 12th of July, 1870, the Orangemen of New York repaired to Elm Park with their wives, children and friends, to hold a pic-nic, and quietly celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. They spoke not an offensive word, they offered not an insult to any one. They sat down on the grounds in as peaceable and orderly a manner as the most loving and best regulated family could do. But when they were in the midst of their innocent festivities on grounds which should have been regarded as sacred and inviolable as their own domiciles, for they had rented them for the day and were entitled to their exclusive use and enjoyment, a herd of unprincipled "ruffians," who dignified themselves with the name of Irish Catholics, demolished the fence which enclosed the park, pounced upon the harmless and unoffending Protestants, and put an end to their day's enjoyment. Neither sex, age nor condition shielded the Protestants from the brutality and violence of the ignorant, Irish Catholic mob. They rained stones upon, and discharged revolvers at women in the most delicate situation, old men leaning upon their staves, and infants hanging on their mothers' breasts. Excited as with the fury of demons, they inflicted mortal wounds on eleven of the Orange company, injured more or less slightly fifty others, and killed three instantly. All this was done without the least provocation having been given. The wonder is that the Protestants of New York did not arise *en masse* and visit summary and deserved punishment upon the vile miscreants who perpetrated such inhuman and atrocious deeds, for which they could offer no excuse in extenuation of their horrid guilt.

As soon as it was known that the Orangemen of New York proposed to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne this year, the Irish societies held meetings and avowed, in deliberate resolution, that they would "break the heads" of every Orangeman that would appear in procession, and annihilate Orangeism at once and for ever in the United States. They appealed to the municipal authorities of New York to interdict the celebration. The Tammany chiefs readily complied with the request of the Irish Catholics, whom they acknowledged to be their masters. Tweed is no longer entitled to the appellation of "Boss," the Irish societies rule the day in New York. Out of deference to the "beloved friends" of Mr. Seymour, who believe they are doing God's service when they burn asylums, take the lives of innocent and defenseless women and children, and "break the heads" of obnoxious Protestants, the Superintendent of Police issued a proclamation prohibiting the Orangemen from appearing in procession on the streets. This document will, no doubt be preserved carefully in the archives of New York. It will be read with intense interest by the generations that are yet to come. It lays down the rather novel doctrine that governments must submit to the will and obey the behests of lawless scoundrels, and that if peaceable citizens wish to evade the violence of disorderly bigots, they must lock themselves up in their own habitations, and not seek the protection of the police authorities. But it does more. It appeals to the base passions of the men who would deny to others the rights and privileges which they claim for themselves. It states that "armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of parading (orange) lodges. Indeed," it continues "the announced procession appears to have been especially organized beyond the magnitude of any previous one, and is emphasised with announcemeats that apparently evince a determination to *resent, if not avenge*, the events of last year's celebration." Kelso knew better when he fulminated this falsehood. John J. Bond, the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, had appealed to the authorities for protection to the procession. He evinced anything but a feeling of resentment and revenge, and declared that he desired the celebration should be held under the eye of the police, not only that the peace might be preserved, but that the authorities might see for themselves that the members of the order were law-abiding citizens, who did not wish to give offence to any one, and much less to wreak vengeance on the assassins and murderers who had imbrued their hands in innocent blood at Elm Park in 1870.

The course pursued by the New York authorities in the matter teaches us what we might expect, if the Democracy were to bear sway in the nation. We would have to become subservient to the will of the ignorant, bigoted and superstitious Irish Catholics of New York. The men who seek to elevate themselves to official positions by means of the votes of such a mob, and truculently submit to their will, as Mayor Hall and Superintendent Kelso did, are unworthy the name of an American citizen. They have proclaimed to the world, and to the dishonor and disgrace of Republican institutions, that they cannot govern or control a mob, and that one of the greatest commercial cities of the present age is at the mercy of a gang of ignorant and debased men. By this time the Imperialists and Legitimists of France are singing *Te Deums*, and the Monarchs of the old World are holding high carnival in their royal palaces. Heralds, it may be, have already been despatched through Kingdoms and Empires, proclaiming the days of Republics are numbered, for a few Irish Catholics dominate over New York, and set the authorities and the citizens at defiance.

But Governor Hoffman revoked the proclamation of Superintendent Kelso. The scheme was deeply laid. It was designed to be a master stroke of policy, but it failed. The votes of the rioters will not be lost. No party, except that which is controlled by Hoffman, Hall & Co., desires to get them, and they will be able to retain them. They understand each other perfectly. But whilst they will be able to retain the votes of the rabble, they will lose the votes of thousands of intelligent Democrats who do not believe in surrendering the country to the domination of any religious party. The hypocrisy and duplicity of Hall and Hoffman are apparent. The Governor hastens from the Capital because he thought his presence was needed in New York. On his arrival he learns what has been done. But he knew before he left the Capital what had been done. The proclamation of Kelso was not issued without his knowledge. Of this there is no doubt. Mayor Hall declined to state to a reporter of a New York paper whether Hoffman knew of the issuing of Kelso's inflammatory and prohibitory proclamation. They arranged the matter beforehand. Hoffman arrives in New York at the eleventh hour, although he had made the trip from the Capital in great haste. He finds that the tide of public sentiment had set in against the Kelso manifesto, and he revoked it, although it had been fulminated after deliberate consultation, and under "legal advice." These documents are the political death warrants of the whole party. Hoffman need not look out of the car window and remain silent the next time a reporter asks him, "Who will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency?" If the people had not thundered forth their indignant ire at the proclamation, Hoffman's revocation would never have been issued But of this we may have more to say at another time.

The Orangemen, to show their desire to preserve the peace and evade a conflict with the rioters, changed their route of procession, and endeavored to keep it secret from the public. And when Kelso issued his prohibitory general order they resolved to obey it. As soon, however, as Hoffman promised protection they agreed to hold their parade, lest they might be branded as cowards. The result is before the world. The history of the 12th of July, as celebrated in New York, is written in blood. Defenseless women and little girls, whose only offense was the waving of handkerchiefs, were shot down in cold blood by burly "Ribbonmen," in the presence of assembled thousands. The only excuse for all the deeds of violence and death committed by the Irish Societies, is that Orangemen made a symbolic protest against Roman Catholicism. Our Presbyterian, Methodist and other Churches are standing protests of a similar kind. Shall these be razed to their foundations to gratify the whims of Irish Societies? Must everything be abandoned which they condemn? We trust we are not to have a war of creeds; if we are, the conflict will be short, but bloody.

The Irish societies have done an immense injury to the cause of Catholicism in this country. They have awakened a suspicion against the Catholic Church which cannot be easily eradicated. The whole Church must not be held responsible for their bloodshed and disorder. But we do think that we have given Archbishop McCloskey more credit in these columns than he is entitled to. It is true that he advised the Catholic people on Sunday to absent themselves from the Orange procession on last Wednesday, but he told them at the same time that the celebration was intended as a "trap" for the Catholics, that the Orangemen would hold their celebration "in violation of law," and that their object was to create an Anti-Catholic feeling. These declarations, if made by the Archbishop, are not sustained by facts. They were not well calculated to allay angry passion and cause the people to absent themselves from the Orange procession, but rather the reverse.

THE DEMOCRATIC RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Spirit of the Press.

[From the New York Tribune.]

These frightful scenes will not cease until that corrupt party, which depends for its existence upon the votes of the ignorant and vicious, loses its tyrannical control of our public life. It is in itself organized lawlessness and pillage. It incited, through the infamous speech of the man it had made Governor, the three days' revel of crime and treason, which almost neutralized by its shame the new glories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. It provoked and palliated the riotous attacks of a year ago, and this year, with the most cynical and vulgar insolence, it dared to give up to the mob the last pretence of respect for the laws of the land, where they conflicted with the caprices of its voting material. Our corrupt rulers raised on Tuesday a demon they could not lay on Wednesday. The stain of murder is on their hands, and they may settle and divide it as they best know how.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

It is easy to talk of men standing coolly to be shot down by an unseen foe. Taking all the circumstances into account no reasonable man can blame our militia for turning upon that mob whose next move, for all they knew to the contrary, might have been the discharge of a deadly volley from the pistols they had been allowed to have openly served out to them. The blood of the innocent slaughtered yesterday rests upon the head of the men who, up till the last moment, confined their repressive measures to the party which was threatened, and not only tolerated but encouraged the murderous preparations of the aggressors. Attempts will doubtless be made to divert public attention from this vital fact. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly stated or too steadfastly remembered against the contemptible triflers who shrunk from facing the fury of the mob whom they had so successfully pampered in the past as to refuse to face the alternative of losing their support in the future.

[From the N. Y. World.]

We know not, and care not to inquire, by whose fault it is, that the plainest maxims of political prudence were disregarded in this foreseen emergency. But quite sure we are that if Mayor Hall did not consult with Governor Hoffman and secure his consent to the order suppressing the Orange parade, he failed to treat the chief magistrate of the State with due consideration; and, on the other hand, if such a consultation was had, and the Governor consented to the policy of the Mayor, his interference to overrule it evinced either a want of reasonable foresight or a lack of firmness and determination. Either the policy first adopted by the Mayor, or the policy substituted at the last moment by the Governor, would have been defensible; but ingenuity seeks in vain for any adequate defence of their want of concert and mutual support. The action of the city authorities is not defensible if they did not ascertain from the Governor that their policy would receive his support; and the course of the Governor is not defensible, if, having been in the city on Monday, he did not ascertain what the Mayor proposed to do in a foreseen grave emergency, and either save him from a mistake by his superior foresight, or to give him assurances of resolute support in a policy which the Governor approved. The Governor's *final* action is generally applauded; but if that was the proper course to pursue, he is inexcusable for reaching so tardy a decision.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

New York, like every great city, contains a certain number of idle, ignorant and lawless people. But these classes are not dangerous to our peace, either by their numbers or by their organization. They are dangerous and injurious only because they are the tools of Tweed, Sweeny, Oakey Hall, Connolly, and the ring of corruptionists of whom these four persons are the leaders. Depose the Tammany Ring and all danger from the "dangerous classes" will cease. It is because these know themselves to be supported by the Ring, because they are employed when they want employment, salaried when they are idle, succored when they commit petty crimes, pardoned when they are convicted, and flattered at all times by the Tammany Ring, that they have become so audacious and restless.

But the conduct of these persons in the matter of the Orange procession must have convinced every honest lover of liberty that there is no good to be hoped for from their corrupt and corrupting rule. The Tammany Ring purposely panders to the worst and most dangerous elements and passions of our population. It cares nothing for liberty, nothing for the rights of the citizen, nothing for the public peace, law or order; it cares only to fasten itself upon the city, and chooses to use for that end the most corrupt and demoralizing means, and the most lawless and dangerous parts of our population. It is the Head of the Mob. It rules by and through and for the mob; and unless it is struck down New York has not seen the worst part of its history.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The outrage in New York yesterday will no doubt do the Roman Catholic Church in the United States much injury. Its members alone are recognized as the assailants—the authors of the disturbance. Had any of the Protestant associations in New York or elsewhere attempted to interfere with the Roman Catholics in their recent celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Pope Pius to the throne of Rome, they would have been justly indignant. Had the French residents of any of our cities endeavored to prevent the Germans from celebrating the return of peace to the Fatherland, and rejoicing in its triumphs over France, there might have been a difficulty such as that of yesterday. It is time that the Irish citizens of New York forget their feuds in Ireland, remember that they are citizens of the United States, and that here every man has equal rights before the law. Foreigners have no right to bring their quarrels across the ocean. We have nothing to do with them. "Let us have peace."

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

For all of this the Democratic party, which so long in New York has been striking the American flag, stands directly responsible; and there is no division of opinion on this point. Men of all parties, of all creeds, of all colors, alike condemn the hesitating irresolution which has invited this outbreak. Tried and found wanting, is the verdict of the people.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

These Democratic criminals were sowing the wind, and it was well assured that at some early day they must reap the whirlwind. When they moulded this material, composed of brutal and ignorant foreigners who had no respect for nor comprehension of the principles of free government, into a powerful organization, they created a new Frankenstein whose final work must be destruction of its maker. The time came sooner than we thought. When the mob lifted its assassin hand against a body of citizens because they chose to enjoy their clearly defined right to march peaceably through the public streets, the Ring felt that its hour had come. It quailed before the power of its own outlaws, and yet it hardly dared to defy a public opinion which was too powerful to be despised with safety. It hesitated, and at last yielded to the mob. It was a fatal mistake, the serious character of which was perceived when too late. It then faced about and succumbed to public opinion, but the mob would not submit to the decree issued against it, and the streets of the city were strewed with the dead bodies of its victims.

[Philadelphia Age, Dem.]

It appears that the right to make an exasperating demonstration was persisted in, regarless of the cost to the peace of the community. Yesterday an American city was convulsed with alarm, business was suspended, domestic tranquility disturbed, and human life sacrificed by the useless revival of the political animosities of another age and country. The calm judgment of the people will condemn those who perpetuate this strife and foment it for political purpose. Those who hoped to bring about a scene of bloodshed and disorder have succeeded. A grave responsibility rests on them which they cannot evade. The Radical press fomented the excitement, embarrassed the authorities, and plunged the city in tumult, in the hope of making political capital. They are welcome to what they will get by the reckless profligate course they have pursued. They will receive the condemnation of good citizens of all parties. There never was a more causeless, unneccessary disturbance of the public peace.

[From the New York Standard.]

Aside from the mere vindication of the law by force of power, the scene of the parade yesterday was a most painful and humiliating sight to an American citizen. To see a portion of his fellow-citizens who desired the simple right to make a peaceful parade in our streets, compelled to do so under the protection of the whole military and police force of our city, was indeed a sad spectacle. It will leave an impression on the freemen of our country that never can be eradicated. But after all it is perhaps well that it has come and is over. The class of our foreign citizens who are the cause of this humiliation have proclaimed to their fellow-citizens over the whole country their ideas of civil and religious liberty. They cannot and will not be misunderstood. The issue is made and we feel confident as to the result.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Of all the senseless attempts at law-breaking, that of the Irish mob in New York is the most absurd. Who are these men? Are they dolts? are they savages? are they prison hounds? or are they lunatics at large? They pretend to be American citizens, yet prove their unfitness for association with civilized mankind. They have all the ferocity of the Comanches, the insolence of the Turks, without the intelligence or bravery of either. These men profess to be exiles from political oppression, yet where have there been more intolerable despots than they? They claim to belong to a nation that has suffered martyrdom for opinion's sake for centuries, yet the mob that demanded that Pontius Pilate should deliver Christ to be crucified were models of Christian benevolence compared with these howling, bigoted, cruel and lawless villains. They claim to rule New York city, and ruling New York city to rule the State and the Union. They propose to set aside law and constitution, peace and order, and to make their chiefs dictators. Their will—the will of the drunken, lazy, idle, cowardly, brutal mob, the denizens of the slums, and the denizens of the drinking shops—the will of these men, arrogantly expressed, murderously enforced, is sought to be made the supreme law of the great metropolis of the United States.

Was there ever a more insane act than for these men to undertake to reverse the established law of Free America, and to erect in its place the cowardly, lying, treacherous, intolerant bigotry and lawlessness which has disgraced Ireland and Irishmen for thousands of years? Deplorable as the sacrifice of human life is under all circumstances, it is better that it should be made as large as the necessity may demand, and that there shall be no relaxation of imperative justice until the last miscreant shall be killed or submits.

GRAPHIC DISCRIPTIONS.

(From The Tribune.)

The Orangemen formed in line on Twenty-ninth street, next Eighth avenue at two o'clock. Their number was about ninety persons. At their head was their Marshal, John Johnston, mounted; next stood Twyford's band, twelve pieces; next, the Master of the Lodge, James D. Askin, and after him the other officers; the colors, carried by Patterson Tese, were the Stars and Strips, with the inscription, "True Sons of Liberty. Lodge 22, A. P. A., a banner was also carried, bearing the words, "American Freemen, Fall in!" General J. M. Varian and staff arrived upon the ground at this time, in advance of the regiments detailed for escort duty. The excitement, both with in and without the lines of the police, greatly increased at the sight of troops. In about half an hour the column was formed, and began the march. The windows and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were occupied by people overlooking these preparations. The approach of the troops had been greeted with faint cheering from some quarters—heard loudest when the 22d loaded their pieces with ball and cartridge; but a sullen stillness generally prevailed. The very air seemed oppressed with sense of impending blood shed. The Orangemen were pale, though determined. Officers of police and militia hastened to and fro, regulating the movement of the forces, showing, as they did so, a consciousness that serious work was before them. As the Orangemen wheeled into the avenue, a single shot was fired from the south-east corner of twenty-ninth street. It took no one by surprise; more were expected. The column moved on, and was again fired at from the corner of Twenty-eighth street. A large number of young men were assembled here upon the top of a wooden shed extending over the sidewalk. They instantly began scrambling to get within the house, while the troops opposite threateningly regarded them, and the policemen nearest made a rush into the door. At the next corner was a similar collection of men upon a shed, or wooden awning, assembled evidently for hostile purposes. They were warned to go in, many of the troops pointing their guns. They retired hastily, and yet with defiant expressions. Another shot was fired from near Twenty-sixth street, and stones were thrown at the procession, and then it seemed that a general street fight was begun. The troops warmed with the excitement of battle. The police hustled all bystanders off the side walks, with merciless clubbing in many cases, and all along the line orders were shouted to the people looking out of their houses to close their windows. There was a slamming of blinds from the first to the fifth stories of the houses in two or three blocks. Detachments of police made forages into the side streets, driving back the angry mob and arresting numerous Hibernians carrying pistols and other weapons.

[From the World.]

THE FIRST REAL COMMOTION

was caused by the appearance of Mr. John Johnson, the mounted marshal of the Orange lodges, who rode up the avenue on a fine bay horse, wearing his Orange sash. At Twenty-seventh street he was saluted from all sides by the most fiendish yells and oaths, and with an occasional stone, brick and other street refuse. The police facing down the avenue at once charged on the crowd, and by using their clubs on every person who came in their way, quickly cleared the avenue, the crowds running down both the side streets like sheep, but on the police retiring the bulk of the crowd returned to the corner of the streets and avenues again. A few minutes before 2 a well-defined roll on the drums was heard, and up came the Ninth Regiment, quickly followed by the Sixth and Seventh, the Sixth and Ninth marching directly up the avenue, and countermarching so as to bring their right on Twenty-ninth street, and formed in column by companies. At 2 P. M. the Sons of Liberty Lodge, No. 22, and Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2, formed on Twenty-ninth street, the former with an American flag, on which was their name and number; Derry Lodge having a blue silk flag, on which were painted mottoes in honor of King William, and a small banner on which was inscribed—

American Freemen, Fall In.

Wilder's Band of sixteen pieces and the rest of the officers and members of the two lodges forming in fours behind their marshal, who, by the way, was the only mounted man in the procession, with the exception of the first platoon of police.

THE MARCH.

After a short delay the order "march" was sounded along the line, and the band struck up the "Red, White and Blue," previous to which all the troops had loaded with ball cartridge. The column was composed, first, of a detachment of mounted police, then three platoons of police, followed by the Seventh Regiment in column of companies, with the exception of two companies doing duty as flankers. As soon as the Orange lodges made their appearance in the avenue they were received with hoots, yells, and epithets of every discription. The Sixth and Ninth regiments closed up in the rear of the lodges in columns and companies, the whole of the militia being under the command of General Varian, of the Third Brigade. At Twenty-seventh street the procession was delayed, and the first shot was fired by some unknown person standing on the south-east corner of the street. A few seconds after one of the second company of the Seventh, who were acting as flankers, fired at some person on the roof of the house, on the same corner. The company was immediately after marched down the avenue, taking its position in line.

THE FIRING INTO THE CROWD.

When the procession neared Twenty-sixth street, in Eighth avenue, it became evident that a terrible scene of blood would ensue. The mob, which crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the streets, became more turbulent and threatening. Their looks became more full of deadly animosity, and the soldiers guarding the procession could see, as they passed, by the glittering chambers of revolvers held in the rioters hands. From company to company along the whole line of march the word was passed, "Be ready for action, men," and the command had barely reached the rear company of the hindermost regiment when bang went the first shot, that of a rifle fired by a Hibernian from the second story of a house in the avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty sixth streets, in the middle of the block. This was the first presage of the bloody scene. The ball from the musket of the rioter passed close by the top of the shako of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, commanding the Ninth Regiment, and carried away the tassel. In clear, distinct tones were heard the orders of the officers of the regiments,

"READY—AIM—FIRE!"

and the Eighty-fourth regiment was the first to pour volley upon volley into the mob of rioters, who rushed frantically down the avenue. The rioters dropped by the score, and the sidewalks along the line of the route were instantaneously converted into abattoirs. The sidewalks ran with blood, and a more ghastly mosaic work could not be fancied than the white flags partially covered with human gore. The volleys of the soldiers told rapidly and the mob melted away, leaving their dead and dying on the street. Six of the rioters lay stark and stiff on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, and all along the sidewalk the body of a man, either young and powerfully framed or old and feeble, would be seen dead and red with the essence of his life.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Nobody will pretend to deny that the Irish Catholics are mostly responsible for all the blood which flowed in the streets of New York yesterday. Sometime since the Orangemen, all of whom are themselves Irish, announced their determination to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim—or the battle of the Boyne, if you will—and this they had a perfect right to do. They are citizens of the United States, and as such it is their privilege to parade the streets of New York, or of Boston, or St. Louis, or of San Francisco, upon whatever occasion they please, and no set of men have the right to molest or make them afraid. True, it would have been far better, in view of the threatened disturbance, if they had thought it advisable to abandon their intended celebration; but it is not at all strange, under the circumstances, that they did not do so. The Irish are a people who can be led a long way, but who cannot be driven an inch, even by their own countrymen, and the Catholic Irishmen could not have devised a surer method of bringing on the parade than by threatening to prevent it by force of arms.

OUR SKINS ARE SIEVES.

And through millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive perspiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the bar-room; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and unsullied, is what they need; and among this class or remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, even by the genius of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony, as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names, which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One bottle in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
THIS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APRIL,
MAY,
AND
JUNE,
PURIFY THE BLOOD
AND
Beautify the Complexion,
BY USING
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS,
AND
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
AND
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT GRAPE JUICE PILLS
ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the sirup or decoction as made by druggists, and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and
FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARD.

Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, etc.

HELMBOLD'S GRAPE JUICE PILL
is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but
THE RESULT OF 10 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.
SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN
NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,
BUT MILD, PLEASANT AND SAFE IN OPERATION.
TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
AND
ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE JUICE PILLS
ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM
BAD BLOOD,
POOR COMPLEXION,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,
COSTIVENESS, and
IRREGULARITIES,
and to those suffering from
BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,
IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR, AND NEW LIFE.
THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

ALL OF
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
PREPARATIONS
ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,
NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING
PATENTED,
BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS.
PREPARED BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Crystal Palace Drug Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York,
And 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS GAINED
A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 25c., White School Hats.
At 25c., Brown School Hats.
At 50c., Stamped Poplin Skirts.

White Skirts,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
SHAWLS,
Ladies' Underwear,
Lace Shawls and Jackets,
LAWN & LINEN SUITS,
Shirt Fronts,
IRISH LINEN,
Ribbons, Hats, Flowers,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Gloves and Hosiery.
A GOOD STOCK,
Wholesale and Retail, at
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
1871. GREAT
First Great Semi-Annual
FOR 1871,
NOW UNDER WAY.
Extraordinary Bargains
IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS,
You Won't Believe
UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN
HOW CHEAP WE SELL
IN ORDER TO
Close Out Stock Regardless of Cost.
COME AND SEE!
M'KEE, MURPHY & CO.,
(LATE J. W. BARKER & CO.,)
No. 59 MARKET STREET
jy14:v74 BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES.

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods!
LARGEST STOCK!
Best Goods!
LOWEST PRICES!
Summer Gauze Underwear,
ALL PRICES AND GRADES.
Linen and Jean Drawers,
Traveling and Dress Shirts,
British, Lisle and Balbriggan Half Hose.
All the latest style Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Wear, Scarf Ties and Bows in greatest variety.
Kid, Silk, Lisle, Dress, Driving, Promenade Gloves.
Traveling Satchels.
Railroad Bags.
Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.
Every Gentleman
SHOULD CALL AT
RETAIL STORES
OF
HORNE & CO.,
195 and 199 Penn Avenue.
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American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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500 bushels prime Lake Shore Peach Blow Potatoes, in store and for sale by P. E. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.
my18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 5c., Black Figured.
At 8½c., 8 riped—a good bargain.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.
At 12½c., Plain Wash Poplins.
At 12½c., Plain Wash Poplins, Plain.
At 18½c., yard wide Feather Ticking.

Turkey Red Tabling,
LINEN TABLING.
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Flannels, all kinds.
BOYS' WEAR.
Mens' Wear.
DRESS GOODS,
Black Silks, &c.,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF
Wholesale and Retail Buyers
IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

mh28:o						
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1860, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 14, 1871.

The local money market remains dull and easy. The demand for discounts is unusually light, and lenders are complaining of difficulty in getting balances placed even at low rates upon acceptable paper. The inquiry for bonds and mortgages upon real estate is also much beyond the supply of that kind of investment. The season for idle money is fairly upon us, and of course lower rates of interest prevail where the security offered is at all acceptable.

The stock market is equally dull. It is about impossible to fill orders for bank stocks, at reasonable figures. It is a good time to sell, when every body is in a buying mood, before the pendelum swings backward again, and with a quick demand for money, stocks fall back to old prices.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	114¾	114¾
5-20—1865	114	114
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	112¾	112¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	114	114¼
Gold	112	112¼
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	96¾	96¾
Do Scrip	91	91¾
Erie	28	28¾
Reading	111¾	112
Lake Shore	108¾	108¾
Michigan Central	118¾	118¾
Chicago & N W	72	72¾
Do. Preferred	90	90¾
St. Paul. Common	59¾	59½
Do. Preferred	80	80¾
Wabash	58¾	59¼
Do. Preferred	82	82
Ohio & Mississippi	44	44¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	45¼
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	8.¾	81
U. S. Express	54	54
Wells, Fargo	50¾	49

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & J'y, '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & J'y, '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114	5-20 Jan. & J'y, '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	J. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	J. P. R. R.	90
U. S. 10-40	112¾	Cy Pacifics	114¾

NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.

Gold opened weak, at 112, but closed somewhat firmer, at 112⅜@11⅜. The indications are that prices will decline still more. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent. for carrying, and at one time the same rate was charged for use. Clearances, sixty-nine and a half millions. Governments quiet and firm; '62's regular; '64's advanced ⅛, and '81's ¼ per cent.

Stocks dull but strong, and but few offering. The Rock Island, Wabash and Lake Shore are the most active. The borrowing demand is large throughout the whole list, and most stocks tend flat. It is said the bears fail every day in their deliveries of North Western preferred. Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi...it is reported that most of the Northwestern had been bought for German account. The market closed dull and firm, except for Lake Shore, which fell off about ⅜ per cent.

The Post says the dullness in the stock market has been relieved this afternoon by the decline to a considerable amount in Rock Island, which has been strong on a report that the principal holders of stock, some of whom were members of the late pool, were about to sold out what they held in the pool, intend to-morrow or within a few days, to call in their stock which is now lent out. There is considerable short interest in stock, and these tactics are to be used to force the price up.

Money very plentiful at 2@3 per cent. Securities: Messouri's are firm; others dull and unchanged.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

Government—Coupons 1881, 114¾; 5-20's, '62, 114¾; '64, 113¾; '65, 113⅞; do new, 112¾; '67, 112¾; '68, 112⅜; currency 6s, 114¾.

States—Missouri 6s, new-ex-coupon, old, 71; do new, 71; Virginia, new, 72; do old, 66¾; North Carolina old, 45¾; do new, 27.

Miscellaneous—Cumberland coal, 108; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 59¼; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 99½; Terre Haute, 25¾; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 125¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 46; Cleveland and Cincinnati, 90¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 152; Lake Shore, 108¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific 59¾; Central Pacific bonds, 99¾; Union, 85¾; Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 23¾; do preferred 34¾; Adams Express 81; Wells, Fargo and American Merchants' Union 52¾; United States 53; Pacific Mail 44¾; New York Central 96¾; Scrip 91¾; Erie 28¾; do preferred 52¾; Reading 112¾; do preferred 131; Reading 111¾; Michigan Central 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 118; Northwestern, 72; do preferred, 90¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 14, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—Continues dull, and with continued liberal receipts, and a supply considerably in excess of the demand, prices are weak and barely maintained, 16@17 for choice; 12@14 cts for fair to good, and 8@9c for grease butter. The New York *Bulletin* of Tuesday says: "Receipts to-day, 1,895 packages. What is to be done with it? is a question agitating the minds of holders of the large accummulation of western now here. The home trade do not want it, shippers refuse to purchase freely at the prices asked, and present indications seem to preclude for a plentiful supply of grease throughout the summer."

BEANS—There is some inquiry for strictly prime navy, and the market is bare; small sold readily, in a small way, at $2.00@2.25. Common not wanted at any price.

BROOM CORN—3@3½ cts.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

BERRIES—Blackberries are coming in freely and fresh in good order, may be quoted at $1 per bucket, buckets returned.

COUNTRY MEAT—The stock of country meat, particularly that in good order, is small, but there seems to be little or no improvement in the demand excepting for hams. Country Lard, 9@10 c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes very scarce and we now quote at $2.75. Peaches dull but unchanged, $2 for 2 lb cans, and $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans. Corn unchanged, at $2.50.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 90@95 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 24 cts, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Continues to come in freely and with only a moderate demand, prices are weak at quotations, 10½@10¾ for Ohio Goshen; 9@9¾ for Ohio Factory and 8@8¾ for Dairy—usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—Continue sluggish and fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 18@18 cts. The New York market is reported better, with sales of Penna eggs, on Wednesday, at 21@22; if these figures are correct there is a good margin to ship to that market, though dealers generally are averse to making shipments, particularly at this season of the year.

FRUITS—Green apples are in fair supply and while prime, in large sized barrels, are selling readily at $3.50@4; inferior are hard stock. Dried Fruit is, to use a common phrase, played out, and there is not much inquiry for foreign fruits. Layer Malaga unchanged, at $3 per box; Valencias, 12½@13 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10; French, 13@14 cts.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and weak though there is no quotable change to make in quotations: $6.75@7 for good spring extra; $7.15@7.25, for choice bakers' flour; and $7@7.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. It was reported to-day that some dealers were offering Minnesota baker's flour at $7, which at present is regarded as 20@25 cts per bbl below market price. Rye Flour, in a small way, at $5.00.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in Wheat and the market is devoid of any new or important characteristic worthy of special notice; quotations may be fairly given at $1.20@1.25 for new red, and $1.29@1.30 for old, and as has been the case for some time, there is but little inquiry for it. Oats reported a shade firmer under the influence of the advance at Chicago, but there is no change to make in prices, 60c buying, 62@63c for one small lots in store. The receipts have fallen off somewhat within the past few days, and while stocks are reduced, the supply is still equal to the demand; the impression still prevails that as soon as the new crop is ready to move, prices will rule lower. Corn is reported steady but unchanged; 68@70 cts for mixed ear and shelled, and 72 for prime yellow shelled. The receipts of rye continue very meagre, but the demand is light and $1 still seems to be regarded as the ruling price.

GROCERIES—Advices from New York report a firmer feeling in Rio Coffee, late Rio telegrams inducing holders to further contract their offerings though as yet jobbers in many instances are still holding off. Sugars in this market are firm and quite active the sales of both raws and refined being larger in New York, however, the feeling is easier though there is no quotable decline in prices. Molasses and syrups dull; Rice quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18. Good, 17; Fair, 16; Ordinary, 15@15½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 55@58.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11⅜; Cuba, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "R," 12½; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1; Fair, 85; Extra Choice Japan, $1.40; Fancy G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, 90c; fair, 80@90c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons in Allegheny to-day, at $20@30 for new crop, and $25 @30 for old. Baled, on wharf and track, $25 @30.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green, Salted, Steers, 6½@7¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

MUSK—Quoted at 2@2.50.

HEMP—Is dull and lower; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

HIDES—Green, Salted, Steers unchanged.

ONIONS—Dull and lower, $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard (Pittsburgh make) is quoted at 73@75 cts.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and wanted, and of a shade better; 55@60 for young and 75@80 for old.

POTATOES—In good supply and dull, but unchanged, 42@45 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured shoulders, 7¼@7¾; ribbed sides, 9@9½; clear, 10@10½; sugar cured shoulders, 10½@11; sugar cured hams, 16@16½. Lard, 11@11¼ in tes, and 12@12½ in kegs. Mess Pork, $17@17.50. Dried Beef, 18@18¾.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 6@6¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering. $3 50 asked. Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring 1¾ c lower; $1.17@1.17¾ cash; closed at $1.17 for July; this afternoon heavy at $1.15¾@1.15⅞ for July.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active, and closed at 32¼c; this afternoon dull at 32c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and stronger at 52¾c; this afternoon dull at 52c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet—92¼c lower—at 62@63c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 75c for August.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

MESS PORK—Closed at $14.25@14.37 for cash; $14.50@14.62 for August.

LARD—10¾@10¾c.

HOGS—Fairly active—5@5c lower—at $4@ 4.65.

CATTLE—Dull at $2.80 for cash.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 5,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 21c. Flour dull and declined; superfine state and State at $4.90@ 5.20; common to good extra $5.00@5.85; good to choice $5.70@6.30; white western extra $6.30 @6.75; Ohio extra $6.30@7.00; St. Louis $5.75. Rye flour easier at $4.10@5.50. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky steady at 91¾c. Wheat dull and drooping; spring, No 1 $1.45; No 2 $1.42 for new and old; red winter $1.48@1.50. Corn dull and barley and malt quiet. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; common western mixed 71¾@ 71¾c; prime shipping 71¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 65@66c. Hay firm at $1.10 for shipping; $1.20@1.50 for retail. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 15¾@ 15¾c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9@9¼c; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; Cuba 36@44c. Rice easier, with a full supply, at 8@8¾c. Crude Petroleum 14¾c; refined 25c. Provisions—Pork active and lower; new mess $14.75@15.00; prime pork $13@13; new prime mess $13@13.50; August and September $15@15.12½; eight months from November 1st $14.50. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¾@10⅛c; kettle dried 11c; December 10½c; January 10¾c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and a shade lower at $5.90@6.00 for shipping extra. Wheat steady; for sound high is scarce, heavy for unsound. Pork quiet; January $16.50. Eggs 20@21c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Beeves: market overstocked. Weather hot. Market extremely dull, with the result that receipts are mostly left over. Receipts 2,200, completing 8,500 for the week. Some fair cattle sold at 10½@10¾c; ordinary at 11¼c; no sale for Texas; can't get 4¾c offered; 100 Illinois, averaging 1,330 lbs, $72; 68 do, 12 cwt gross, 10¾c, 56 lbs per cwt; closed bad. Sheep: Receipts 3,500, making 23,000 for the week; no change, but dull; sales 2 cars Ohio, 80 lbs, and 5 cars, 90 lbs, at 8¾c. Lambs are scarce and higher; prime Jerseys selling at 10¾c; sales 1 car Canadas, 60 lbs, at 9¾c. Hogs: Receipts 1,500, or 18,500 for the week, 81 sold at 6@6¼c for dressed; sales 1 deck live, 170 lbs, at 5¾c.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Market very dull and over stocked. Receipts 584 cars against 530 last week when the market was over supplied considering the demand and supply the week before. Sales to-day about 500 as follows: 173 Indiana steers 1,320 to 1,463 lbs $5.00@ 6.62½ heavy weight; brin lower prices; 109 11 1,266 to 1,471 pounds, $5.25@5.75; 141 Texans, Missouri 1,194 to 1,330 pounds, $4.25@5.00. Sheep, shading off in price; receipts light, but sufficient. Lambs unchanged; sales of 60 Ohio sheep, 80 to 90 pounds, $5.25; 967 Michigan, 70 to 80 pounds, $4@4.52 469 Canada lambs, 55 pounds, $4.50. Hogs quiet and unchanged; no trade.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 14.—There was moderate business doing in seasonable styles among the leading dealers, but the market shows no general signs of vitality as yet; but prices nevertheless are advancing and on the opening of the Autumn trade, the indications are of much higher rates for most classes and textiles. Wool is advancing every day, and likely to go much higher, as all crops is positively short, and the foreign supplies equally unavoidable. As a result goods must go up. Several large bids already been opened at an advance of 25 percent. All classes of textiles are every moment on the rise and the commission men, if not jobbers, and the country trade do not begin to realize this fact. The jobbing trade has not conformed to it, and keep selling old posse styles at inviting prices. Another fortnight will bring forth a change among the dry goods men. Booth E., Cottons are up to 12¾c; Broadway sheetings 11¾c; Lacconia E., 11¾ from 10½c; Pemberton 10c; E. 4 sheetings advanced from 27½ to 32¾c. Grain bags are also looking up. Ontario advanced 2¾ cents on three bushel and 2¾ on one bushel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Tobacco very active; sales of 175 hhds of lugs at $@26.75; low to medium leaf, $7@22; fair to good leaf, $16.75@25; medium bright wrapper, $30.50. Cotton a shade firmer; middling, 20¾c. Flour dull and weak; extra family, $6@6. Wheat weaker, but not quotably lower; choice red and white, $1.25@1.30. Corn steady at 72c. Oats quiet and firm; old, 56c; new, 45@50c. Rye new. Rye quiet; old, 95c; new, 75c. Provisions weak and lower. Mess pork, $15; bulk shoulders, 7c; do sides, clear rib, 9c; do clear, 9c. Hams, sugar cured, 15½c; do plain, 14c. Lard, 10¾@11¾. Whisky firm at 91c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 20¾@20¾c. Flour steady; family $6.50@6.75. Wheat dull and drooping; new $1.25@1.27; old weak at $1.30. Corn dull but unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. Pork dull but nominal; $15 asked. Lard: fair prime asked but no demand. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¾@ 7¾@7¾c; some ask 7¾c for the latter. Bacon lower, ohile to cover contracts; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c; there is a demand for the latter for August and September at 8¾@9c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Flour drooping; Indiana and Ohio $6.62@7.50. Wheat steady; old red Western $1.45@1.55. Rye $1.15. Corn dull; yellow 77¼@77¾c; mixed Western 77@78c. Oats dull; mixed 61@64c; white 66c. Crude petroleum 18¾c in barrels and 14c in bulk, refined 25¾c. Whisky dull; Indiana 94¾@95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 2 white Wabash $1.35¾; amber Michigan $1.35; No 1 amber Illinois $1.30¾@1.31; No. 1 red $1.29; old $1.25. Corn firm; high mixed 57¾c, low do, 57¼c; yellow 58¾c; white 62c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 57@59c; Michigan 57¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 70@74c. Oats steady; old western 56@58c. Mess pork $15.50@16. Bacon shoulders 7¾c. Hams 17@17¾c. Lard 11@11¾c. Whisky firm at 92@93½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No 1 red winter $1.27; No 2 $1.25. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Crude petroleum weaker at 25.5/8@25.60; refined unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.18½; No 2 $1.17. Oats scarce and firm; No 2 47c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 59½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 72c. Barley dull and nominal.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Cotton is quiet at 20¾@20¾c.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Cotton quiet at 20¾c.

MOBILE, July 14.—Cotton dull at 20c.

GALVESTON, July 14.—Cotton is steady; good ordinary 15¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—Wheat dull at yesterday's quotations. Corn 61c asked: 60c bid. Oats firm at 56@56½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 14.—THROUGH—T F Jenkins, 150 pkgs mdse; groceries; Kramer & V, 83 pkgs groceries; Dilworth, Harper & Co, 218 do sugar and coffee; Bryan, McGraw & Co, 11 pkgs mach. S J Blanchard, 16 pkgs groceries. Atwell & Lee, 19 pkg sugar and soap; S H Baird, 25 bbl sugar, 4 cases m tobacco. J D Canfield, 64 bbls o lead. Fleming & Co, 7 pkgs hardware. M Schnabel, 2 pkgs x arms. B L Fahnestock, 18 pkgs drugs. W H Kinkaid, 2 pkgs groceries and tea. J C Mattern, 3 pkgs shw. Park, Bros & Co, 6 cks crucibles. Reiner & Bro, 3 pkgs bacon. M W Rankin, 6 cases tobacco. Jones, M & Co, 2 cks crucibles. Arbuckles & Co, 148 bags coffee. R D Clark, 15 bbls sugar. Carr, Mc A & Co, 1 box ji goods. Dilworth & Co, 1 box castings. L S Dawes, 1 bx mdse. H Evers, 1 cks liquor. W Frane, 5 hhds sugar. W M Gormley, 2 bbls sugar. D Haworth, 1 do do. Hussey & Co, 40 bbls b lead. Harris & Ewing, 9 pkgs sugar. G A Kelley, 1 carboy drugs. Lubee & Bros, 15 bbls sugar. S S Marvin, 1 grocery wagon. John Saldwin, 2 bbls mdse. Jas O'Brien, 4 bbls pears. Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, 1 box machinery parts. A Speer, 20 bxs tin plate. Shipton & W, 21 bbls sugar. R E Sellers & Co, 7 pkgs mdse. Watt, Lang & Co, 50 bxs raisins. John Hughes, 6 bxs tea.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 14—9 cars metal, Snoenberger, B & Co; 40 do do, Rees, Graff & Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, W & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 60 bx ex wood, S Harbaugh & Co; 1 car lumber, Black & Sholes; 1 do do, Scott & Co; 1 do do, Mackey, P & Co; 1 do do, Coffin; 1 do shingles, Canfield; 1 do do, Bosten & Kenney; 10 cases wine, Littell & Mg; 8 pkgs Kirkpatrick, Austin & Co; 20 tcs hams, J H Parker; 9 pkgs tobacco, G & L McClurg; 100 bxs starch, Dilworth, H & Co; 30 do do, Reymer Bro; 56 bales c oil, W J Kelly; 10 cases matches, Kramer & V; 35 do, L J Blanchard; 16 chairs, Dauler & Co; 24 do, Boucher & Co; 24 chairs, Van Braden; 100 do, Watt, Lang & Co; 200 oil bbls, B D Moore; 325 do, C A Wormcastle; 88 chairs, Daguerre & Son; 34 bales wool, D Kelly & Co; 6 do do, Brueggeman & O'Brien; 26 do do, Armstrong & Johnston; lot furniture, Close, S & Co; do do, H Reger; do do, Lemon & Co; 5 bbl eggs, Head & M; 3 tubs butter, 3 bbls eggs, 6 pkgs honey, H Riddle; 7 pkgs cheese, 1 do butter, W H Graff & Co; 25 bbls apples, J Bailey; 3 do beans, Woodworth & D; 9 bbls apples, W J Steel Bro; 8 do do, Marshall & Co; 12 pkgs sugar, R Dalzell; 2 bbls pepper, P Duff & Son; 40 bales b corn, J A Graff & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 14—20 bxs tobacco, W H Gormley; 10 do do, E H Meyers & Co; 25 do do, Carter Bros & Co; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 do do, Boose Walker & Co; 50 do do, 100 bxs and 45 crates starch, T C Jenkins & Co; 40 do do, cheese, Arbuckle & Co; 50 do do, W H Graff & Co; 60 do do, R Braden; 25 do do, 50 bgs feed, P Duff & Sons; 5 bxs cheese, W H Kinkaid; 50 pkg rick; 40 do do, Woodworth & D; 1 car fire clay, J Wood & Co; 34 bgs b nuts, J A Steim; 3 rolls leather, Seibert & Bro; 80 bxs h nails, Eagle Mills & B; 3 cars old car wheels, Pgh Bolt Co; 280 tgs nails, Reed & H; 10 bbls flour, J F Pelitt & Son; 7 bxs cheese, W Donegan; 32 pkgs mdse, Mc-Morris & B; 1463 canvassed hams, 35 cases, 300 rolls lard, Reed Stevens; 186 green hides, G W Hoffstott & Co; 12 bxs cheese, W H Kinkaid; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 car heading, W Leagerer; 6 cases log, J Mills & Son; 11 sheets iron, Hussey, Wells & Co; 50 bbls pork, F Seilers & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, July 14—THROUGH—38 bdls skins, Lockcamp & Keefer; 6 pkgs salt, J Lockhart; 1 box tea, J Nelson; 3 do do, J Kemmerer; 1 do do, C Meyer; 7 bbls whisky, Bope & L; 5 do do, A B Smyth; 1 bale leather, Enoch Wood & P; 22 rolls leather, A B Smyth; 2 bxs shoes, Taggart & Sisson; 1 do do, R Hay; 1 do mdse, W Semple; 6 do do, Erwin & Co; 3 do do, Rogers, B & Co; 1 do do, Dunlap & S; 10 bxs tea, W & J Carson.

LOCAL—1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, L S Morris; 3; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, Lumber, A C Taggart; 85 bbls salt, F Owens; 4 bbls eggs, C Garlach; 144 bdls iron, Rogers & B; 1 bbl tallow, 2 bdls s pelts, F Monia; 25 bbls whisky, J Seifreth; 3 bxs flannels, Arbuthnot, S & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 14.—lot s ware, J W Chambers; 150 hides, G Wettach; 1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 196 bgs oats, M Steel & Son; 1205 galls s ware, M Loeb; 10 bxs axes, Kimble, A & Co; 31 bdls shovels, F F spencer; 1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 do do, J R Holmes; 10 bbls flour, J N Simeon; 5 kits mackeral, J Koben; 3 cks cheese, J Stulleman; 10 bbls eggs, 19 kegs butter, H Lenz; 7 do do; 4 bbls eggs, J Heck; 4 do do, F Gilbert; 5 do do, A Heidman; 5 do butter, F Essemvery; 2 bbls eggs, W & J Carson; 2 do do, Beckfield & Niehouse; 1 do do, J O'Hanlin; 40 bxs f jars, Pursell & E; 1 car staves, Raiya & R; 1 car lumber, Smith, H & Co; 1 do do, W Mullen; 5 cars pig iron, Graff, B & Co; 8 do do, Pgh Iron & F Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 14.—7 sks wool, G Kohen; 1 bx bacon sides, 8 do pears, Voigt, M & Co; 1 copper still, Mrs Park & Co; 2 bdls leather, G N Hoffstott; 16 bgs meal, Hippley & Beckert; 2 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 2 cars corn, 182 sks oats, R Knox & Son; 2 bgs feathers, 41 bbls potatoes, I Dickey & Co; 40 bales hay, Kiel & Richart; 3 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do bars oats, 8 it Floyd & Co; 10 bbls oil, Rees Owens; 2 bxs wood, L J Brecht; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, A Millikin & Co; 2 cases medem, Harris & Ewing; 1 iron safe, F Lightner; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 20 sks oats, T Mitchell.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 14—1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 do clay, Rees, G D; 1 do do, Star, F B & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 pkg butter, H Jones; 1 do eggs, C H Pringsheim; 17 pkgs mdse from, J M Sullivan; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, Phillips & McVeigh; 1 car metal, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Marshall & Co; 3 do do, McKnight & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The Arlington, which boat left here for Cincinnati on Thursday, ran hard on Glass House, and she will doubtless have to stay there until there is a rise. If she had got through Glass House, the possibility is that she would have reached Cincinnati without much difficulty.

The Yeager has arrived at St. Louis, and will doubtless at once load for a return trip to New Orleans.

The Messenger has been laid up at St. Louis to wait for an opening.

The Hudson is already loaded for St. Louis and will leave as soon as there is sufficient water.

Capt. John B. Conway, of the Esperanza, is still in town.

The tow boat D. T. Lane is reported aground at Glass House; the Webster is lying below waiting for the boats sticking to get off before she attempts to come through.

It is probable that the rise in the Monongahela will delay the drawing of the water from pool No. 1, and that steamers will be locked through as usual until there is further notice.

The Belle succeded in getting her tow up to McKee's Rocks.

Capt. W. P. Hersel is in command of the Exchange at present.

—A colored deck hand of the steamboat Shannon swore out a warrant before United States Commissioner Garrett, at Cincinnati, Tuesday evening, against the captain, mate and pilot of the boat, for allowing his partner, Rufus Powell, to be drowned. It appears that He and Powell were rolling whisky from a barge to the boat, when the staging gave way, and Powell fell into the river. The captain refused to his assistance, but the captain ordered them to let Powell alone and save the whisky, which they did, and Powell drowned. Before the Marshal received the order the levee the boat had left for New Orleans.

—The West Wind, insured in Cincinnati for $6,000, is in danger up the Wabash. The Evansville *Journal*, of Monday, says: Captain O. Palmer, agent for the Cincinnati underwriters, was in the city yesterday, and was to leave last night for the Wabash river to look into the condition of the West Wind, which has been aground in that stream for several weeks. Persons who visited her recently report her as being in a bad condition and likely to be lost by breaking in two, unless immediate attention is given to her.

—The remains of Captain McFarland, late clerk of the T. L. McGill, who was lost at Snoo Cry Bar, were buried at Memphis, Monday, with all due ceremony.

—The well known steamer Mollie Gratz is now carrying coal between Selma and Mobile, on the Alabama river.

STEAM PUMPS.

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No. 882 PENN STREET.

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Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both rimz and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

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Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement a greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.

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THE GENUINE

Are now put up in LARGE (WHITE) BOXES containing double quantity of Pills, and upon each box you will find the *Revenue Stamp* the words DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, in *White Letters*, without that NO GENUINE.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box, six boxes $5.00. Sold by one Druggist in every TOWN, Village, City and hamlet throughout the world.

Sold by all Pittsburgh Druggists.

Note genuine unless the box is signed,

S. D. HOWE.

Jel7:s37 sr Sole Proprietor, New York.

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS. Those invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases

HOME NEWS.

Wanted.—A girl to do general house work. Apply at No. 92 Wylie street.

Students admitted at any time to the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

The Card of Henry G. Hale, merchant tailor, corner of Penn and Sixth street, appears on our first page. Mr. Hale is so well and favorably known in this community that he needs no recommendation from us.

Letters held for postage:
Byrnes, E. M., Philadelphia, Pa., 3.
Jackson & Chace, New York, 3.
Mann, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa., 3.
Stewart, James M., Fayette City, 3.

We are pleased to learn that the *National Guard*, the organ of the militia of the State of Pennsylvania, published in this city, is meeting with success. It is a neat eight page paper, and is thoroughly devoted to the interests of the militia and military matters.

The McCabe Will Case.—In consequence of the illness of one of counsel for the contestants in the McCabe will case, no testimony was taken yesterday. The examination of Dr. Tindle, whose testimony as far as given was published in yesterday's GAZETTE, will be resumed Monday morning at nine o'clock, at the office of Register Gray.

We see that C. A. Boucher, the well-known furniture man, still continues to drive a large business. One would think that it was the first of April, to see the number of ladies and gentlemen that visit his warerooms these days. Indeed, we wondered why so many would go when the thermometer was into the nineties, but when we were informed that he was selling the same article of furniture for twenty-five per cent. less than it was sold at three months ago, we readily accounted for the rush. There are seldom opportunities of this kind offered, and we must say to all those who need or think they will want furniture soon, to not allow the chance to pass by, but call and examine for themselves and be convinced that "what is said" somebody says "the bed chamber suits are "perfectly lovely," to use a woman's phrase, and just what are wanted by young married couples, who may want to furnish themselves a room. In fact, no more suitable bridal present could be given than a set of this furniture. His rooms are No. 45 Smithfield street, between Second and Third avenue.

Transfer Applied for.—Yesterday Captain Batchelor, of the Heath Zouaves, made an application in behalf of that company, asking to be transferred from the Fourteenth Regiment to the Second battalion of the Duquesne Greys. The application came before General Pearson and Colonel Campbell, but the matter has not been definitely decided as yet. It is understood that the change will be made and the Heaths assigned to the position of Color Company of the Regiment.

We understand that quite a number of the Heath's are opposed to this arrangement. Out of the eighty-four members of the company it is said that only about seventy-five are favorable to the transfer. These are the men who now bear Hulton station, A. V. Railroad, where they propose to remain until they receive their gray uniforms, when they will probably continue their tour. The remainder of the company are unwilling that the transfer is made either to disband or to reorganize as the Heaths. Some of them assert that the principal reason for the transfer is to get money for the tour.

Short Supply of Water.

The Monongahela Navigation Company proposes to have the water drawn off from Pool No. 1, to enable the workmen to repair the lock. This will cause a short supply in laying the pipes connecting with the pumping apparatus at the South Side Water Works. The citizens in that locality are accordingly notified to be very sparing in the use of the water until repairs are completed.

Death of Major Joseph B. Harris.

On the 30th of June, Major Harris died at his home in Augusta, Kentucky, in the sixty-first year of his age. Many of our older citizens will remember him well, for he was born in this city and lived here until 1840, being a brother of Mrs. Isaac Harris, and one of the prominent merchant. He was a member of the Duquesne Greys until he left the city and moved to Kentucky, where he invented the celebrated *bre proof* paint which bears his name. During the war he joined a loyal regiment of Kentuckians and distinguished himself. At his death his fellow Masons published resolutions of respect and regret.

Suicide of a Prominent Lawyer

A letter from Kittanning, Armstrong county, dated 12th inst., contains the following sad announcement:

"You will confer a special favor by publishing one of the saddest occurrences that has ever transpired in or near this place, the death of our most esteemed townsman, an eminent lawyer, J. C. Golden, Esq., who has had an office open for some years, but finally secured a building, and also at Kittanning, where his family reside. This unfortunate occurrence took place in his bed room, in which he shot himself with a revolver. The cause as yet is unaccounted for, although there are various rumors."

New Way to Decide a Legal Point.

Two prominent lawyers of this city resorted to a queer method of settling a disputed point, yesterday, at a hotel corner, to a case before a certain magistrate on Grant street. One of these legal lights asserted that it was a sound legal principle that a magistrate had nothing to do with the credibility of a witness—that it was the prerogative of a jury alone. The other sarcastically and "pooh-poohed" at the proposition, when the first light coolly drew forth his purse and said, "I'll bet fifty dollars that I am right, and leave it to your decison to a full bench of the Court." Out came the pocket book of the second light, and up went the money. The magistrate at this stage interfered, and the disciples of Blackstone were compelled each to take down his fifty, leaving the question undecided. The party who first proposed to bet, now asserts that the other tipped a sly wink to the magistrate, in order to save his money and his reputation as a sound lawyer.

THAT RIGHT OF WAY.

Who Own Manor Street?—The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway and St. Clair Borough—An Interesting Dispute.

The trouble between the authorities of St. Clair borough and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company has at last reached the Courts, in the form of an appeal for an injunction, to restrain the company from laying their tracks along Manor street. It seems the Council of the borough refused the company the right of way, but no attention was paid to the remonstrance, and the workmen are busily engaged in laying the rails. The company claims that Manor street lies within the bounds of East Birmingham, and that from that corporation they have the right of way. The authorities of St. Clair borough contend that the street is a boundary line, and belongs half to them, and as there is an interesting fight between the two boroughs and the railroad company.

The matter will come up in Court to-day, and probably be soon settled.

FATAL FALL.

An Old Lady Falls Over a Precipice and is Killed.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Maria Boobyer, step-mother of Mr. Jacob Boobyer, Jr., met with an accident which resulted in her death a short time after the sad occurrence. It appears that Mr. B., resides at No. 80 Marion street, near the bluff overlooking the Monongahela, and about the time above mentioned she had gone to the edge of the precipice and sat down. She had only been there for a few minutes when she was seen to fall. Parties who witnessed the accident hurried to the spot, and found that the unfortunate woman had fallen a distance of over five feet, and that life was nearly extinct. She was taken up and carried to her residence, where medical aid was soon procured. Death, however, resulted in about three hours after the accident. Deceased was aged about fifty years. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

This sad event may very properly be attributed to the fact that there is no fence along the Bluff. It is some time since Councils authorized a fence at that dangerous locality, and the same has been commenced, but we are informed that the work has been progressing very slowly, and that it should have been completed several weeks ago. This matter should be looked after by the proper authorities.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Teamster Watering his Horse in the Monongahela River Gets into Deep Water and is Drowned.

Jacob Brenn, a teamster, in the employ of John Seifer & Co., liquor dealers in Market street, was drowned last evening, under rather singular and distressing circumstances. Our informant states that Mr. B., shortly before six o'clock, drove his horse into the Monongahela river, near the foot of Ferry street, in order to water him. Unfortunately, however, he drove in too far, and the horse fell over the logs placed at a short distance from the shore, for the purpose of making a permanent ferry landing in low water. In order to disentangle his horse from the harness Mr. Brenn leaped upon his back, but in doing so, himself fell into the water and was drowned with the horse. It is supposed that he was struck by the horse in his frantic plunges, as he did not again rise to the surface. The body was recovered in about ten minutes, and Dr. Arbers used all his efforts to resuscitate the unfortunate man, but without avail.

Mr. Brenn resided at No. 45 Fourth avenue. He was about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

In the absence of the Coroner, Alderman Neubert, last evening, impanelled a jury but no testimony was taken. The inquest was postponed until this evening.

JOHNNY ROBINSON.

His Prospective Release from Claremont—A Word of Friendly Advice.

Johnny Robinson, who had the misfortune to become entangled in a maze of difficulties of that character which are taken cognizance of by courts of justice, and which resulted in his retirement to the County Workhouse for a long period, about sixteen months, we believe, is about to be released by reason of the expiration of the term of his sentence. There were fines against Robinson reaching in the aggregate to two hundred dollars, which, with the costs added, footed up the sum of five hundred and thirty-eight dollars. This amount was paid yesterday afternoon by the friends of the prisoner, who, armed with a release from Sheriff Fleming, proceeded to Claremont last evening. At this writing the party have not yet returned, and we are therefore unable to say whether or not Robinson was set at liberty.

Should "Johnny," in the event of gaining his freedom to-day, make up his mind to continue his residence in this community, it is sincerely hoped that he will profit by the severe lessons he has received at the hands of the law, and so shape his future course as to avoid all trouble of a like nature during the remainder of his days.

From what we have learned of Robinson, we are inclined to believe that he is not the vicious, wicked man that some of the newspapers are wont to paint him. It is only when under the influence of intoxicating liquors that he disturbs the peace, and he therefore can avoid all manner of uselessness by simply adopting and adhering to the principle—"taste not." That he will do so is the wish of every peace-loving citizen.

THE TRY STREET PIER.

The Trouble Renewed Yesterday—The Workmen Arrested by the Police—A Spirited Contest—The Railroaders Overcome at Last—The Matter to be Amicably Arranged.

There were lively times on Try street yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of the excavation made for that "railroad pier." The railroad company as was anticipated, paid no attention to the notification of the city authorities, and about seven o'clock a gang of workmen arrived at the place and commenced work with a refreshing vigor, which augured well for the speedy completion of the task assigned to them. Word was sent to the Mayor's office, and at once a force consisting of officers Ruch, Rivers, Dressler, Long, O'Mara, Marshor, Kreuder, Stoker, and Lieut. Hagar, set out for the place accompanied by Street Commissioner Linderman, Clerk Patterson, and several members of the Street Committee. The workmen paid no attention to the threatening cavalcade until the officers explained the meaning of the visit, when the picks & Co. were laid aside and the men marched off to Police headquarters.

The first squad had hardly reached the Mayor's office when word was brought to the office that a second gang of "railroaders" were engaged in the trench. A second squad of police were dispatched to the place, and the cells in the lock-up were soon filled with new arrivals.

By this time the officers of the railroad company became aware of the trouble, and Mr. John Dalzell, one of the company's solicitors, put in an appearance, followed shortly by Superintendent Hutchinson and Mr. Black, of the firm of Lloyd & Black. After some consultation, Black entered bail for the arrested railroaders—they were released on their own recognizance—and the matter was amicably settled.

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BREVITIES.

RIVER low.

MUCH dust.

BUSINESS dull.

PEACHES plenty.

NO CONCERT to night.

TOMATOES are scarce.

JULY settlements slow.

THERMOMETER ascending.

A GRAND hop at Cresson soon.

THE fishing is said to be good.

NINETY-SIX in the shade ain't bad.

O FOR a lodge in some vast woods!

MODERN Borgias are on the increase.

U. S. OFFICERS leave for Erie on Wednesday.

THE "HEATHS" are in camp at Hulton Station.

COUNTERFEIT $20 greenbacks are in circulation.

TOADS are said to be the plentiest game this season.

YESTERDAY was among the hottest of the season.

IT will be dull at the Park this evening without music.

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Seeing is Believing.

If those who have not visited *that great sale* of McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street, because they have not believed that goods would be sold as cheap as represented, will visit the sale next week, they will be compelled to believe things still more impossible.

The "Homestead Bank," 131 Smithfield street, will be open for depositors or parties seeking information until 8½ o'clock on Saturday night. All are invited.

THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Few can realize the sublimity and grandeur of the scenery that may be enjoyed on the summit of Allegheny mountains at this season of the year unless they personally visit them. While the denizens of the "city full" are almost famished for want of fine, bracing air, the dwellers in the mountains are enjoying pure, invigorating breezes, and feeding the eye upon sights of surpassing loveliness.

Along that grand thoroughfare, the Pennsylvania Railroad, for many a mile between Derry and Altoona, scenes of picturesque beauty are to be seen as far as the eye can command. No wonder travelers are entranced with the beauty of this route, especially on the mountain ranges, and those who live near these grand old mountains, constantly see new beauty in this picture gallery of nature. This part of the road, ranging from Pittsburgh to Altoona, is managed by our friend, Mr. Robert Pitcairn, who is well assisted by the General Agent, Mr. J. McC. Creighton. The road gives abundant evidence of the careful painstaking of the management of the department.

Among the beautiful spots upon the top of the Alleghenies, is the Cresson Springs Hotel, at Cresson, in fact, it stands without a peer among the many attractive places for summer resort. The location could not be excelled, and by the lavish outlay of money and patient labor, nicely arranged buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the grounds are laid out upon an extensive scale, while walks penetrate for a long distance into the forests which skirt some of the hotel grounds. Here and there cottages of signal beauty and of most modern kind, dot the landscape, and the drive, or those who love hunting and fishing, can be gratified to their hearts' content.

The evil influences usually found at summer retreats, such as gambling, drinking and kindred vices, do not exist here. Society is of the better class, and well-to-do in worldly good, and the interchanges of socialities are very much like at their homes. Young men who come for a brief visit, and the youthful male members of the families who stay for the season at this favorite spot, to spend their Sabbaths here, are surrounded by the refining influences of the pure minded home-loving class of the gentler sex. We know of no place where so many good things exist for a summer home, and so few objectionable ones.

Mr. Mullin, the gentlemanly proprietor, has succeeded in adapting his appointments in every department, to give everything a home-like feeling, in serving meals, the stiff formalities of fashionable hotels are done away with, the effort to extract as much comfort as well as pleasure, as such occasions may be made—a source of interest and pleasure, while seeking physical comfort. The table is supplied with the whole machinery in conducting the hotel by the old Quaker sort of doing things. Mr. Mullin seems to have a happy faculty of pleasing his guests, any more than a well-bred gentleman would be in entertaining guests at his own private table. Mrs. Mullin is the presiding genius, and we are not surprised that these handsomely offices of his are attracting these persons to his elegant hotel in Philadelphia, when they leave the Cresson Springs Hotel.

Visitors to this place will find young Mr. F. A. Barr, Office Clerk, obliging and worthy of the patronage which he so courteously receives.

Although the hotel has only been opened for a short time, the tide of visitors has been large from Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wheeling, Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and from Texas, Michigan and Illinois. The prominent guests, however, are from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and most of the cottages are owned by residents of these places, and among the Pittsburghers registered were William Thaw and family, David E. Park and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wellins and family, D. McCandless and family, Mrs. Thos. Williams and family, Theodore S. Tack and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Leighlin and family, F. R. Myers and family, Mrs. M. Carnegie, Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Mrs. Wolfe, New York, and many more from New York) W. McKnight and son, H. J. Moore, J. S. Owenby, C. R. Wray, C. B. Herron, Robert Dalzell, A. B. Bennett, A. J. Gallup, Mrs. Gallup and wife; J. W. Boyd, W. B. Herdman, Will Cosgrove, C. Ihnsen, Jr., Mrs. Mulvany, W. J. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Bell and family, Mrs. Dr. Patton, Jr., E. V. M. McCandless, W. O. Keefe, J. A. Ross, Geo. Faslop, W. H. Kincaid, Jno. Neely, Geo. Crawford, J. S. Dauseath, M. Swift, Davis and W. R. Murphy.

Good Books for summer reading at Pittock & Co.'s, 139 Fourth avenue, opposite the Postoffice:

Pink and White Tyranny	$1 50
Around a Spring	75
Miss Gilbert's Career	1 50
Miss Alcott	1 50
Bred in the Bone	1 50
Ralph, the Heir	1 75
Old Neighbors	75
Moods, by Miss Alcott	1 50
Won, not Wooed	90
Norman Conquest of England	3 00
Siberian Wanderings and Explorations	3 00
Gimx's Bath	25
Cardinal	1 50
Tom Pippin's Wedding	1 75
Her Lord and Master	50
The Quiet Man, by Colquhoun	1 50
Monarchs of Mincing Lane	90
Zerub Thorn's Experiment	1 50
Life of Ole Bull	1 50
Travels of a Doctor of Physic	1 50
Charlotte Ackerman	1 50
Miltiades Holmes	1 50

Any work in above list mailed free by post upon receipt of annexed price.

Another Excitement

Will doubtless result from the announcement of Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., No. 59 Market street, that on Monday next they will commence to dispose of their entire stock, even than heretofore in the way of selling dry goods cheap at the continuation of *that Great Sale*.

For a cool, comfortable stylish summer suit, call at Hepbron's, No. 75 Fourth street near Penn avenue. If there is a place in the city at which you can be accommodated this is it. None but the best workmen are employed and in every article sent away satisfaction is guaranteed. Try Hespenheide's and ascertain the truth of this statement.

No House in the city offers better inducements to purchasers either wholesale or retail than the establishment of Messrs. Boyce & Megraw's No. 45 Ninth street. It is one of the oldest establishments of the kind hereabout, and the personal character of the proprietor is a guarantee of the quality of the goods.

C. H. Yeager, No. 178 Liberty street, has a new stock of Ladies and Misses, gent's and boys boots and shoes, which he invites the attention of those who would be comfortably and neatly shod. His goods are the best and his prices as reasonable as the most exacting patron could desire. No. 178 Liberty street, is the place.

The California Herb Bitters are bound to supercede all others in the market.

Roofing—Owners or contractors of buildings interested in obtaining a serviceable fireproof and water tight roofing, should, before contracting with others, examine Cole's Cement Roofing, manufactured by the Enterprise Roofing Company, at 177 Liberty street. Samples and terms at office of works. It is the cheapest and best. 1f

Nobody will have anything else than the California Bitters.

An Astounder.

A large lot of chintz and other colored prints slightly imperfect will be offered, commencing Monday next at 6¼c per yard, at *that great sale* of McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street.

The "Homestead Bank," 131 Smithfield street, will be open for depositors or parties seeking information until 8½ o'clock on Saturday night. All are invited.

The California Herb Bitters are acknowledged by everybody as the best.

The Ladies' Pronunciamento!

While protesting against all the old worthless Dentrifices now in the market, the Ladies, with one consent, have adopted the *Sozodont* as the one thing needful to insure the integrity of the teeth and a fragrant breath. TS.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

Sold only in Bottles—California Herb Bitters.

More Surprising Still.

The announcement of McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street, that they will continue *that Great Sale* of dry goods at reduced prices. This don't look like stopping.

Everybody wants it—California Herb Bitters.

Good Advice in Rhyme.

Gentlemen of youth and age,
Of old Style and of Fashion,
In pulpit or upon the stage,
Of any foreign nation!

Have you any hour to spare,
Do you desire to see sport,
Go down from Post office one square,
And many stores omitting.

At Urling & Co.'s mammoth store,
Stop—you're wise and prudent—
You always find an open door,
Professor, Soldier, Student!

A Coat, a Cloak, a Satin Vest,
Well fitting Dusted Dollars;
The Cloth is good, the very best,
And worthy of your dollars!

A Card to the Public.

You are respectfully invited to call at Stevenson & Cartwright lith and store emporium, 95 Federal street, Allegheny, to see something wonderful in the art of washing. A wash boiler is in operation that will wash clothes in thirty minutes beautifully white clean without a particle of rubbing. It really does away with the hard labor of washing. Come and see the little wonder in operation, so that you will be astonished at its work. I challenge any apparatus in the country to equal Robb's Anlamatic Wash Boiler.

JOHN S. FOURE,
Manufactured and sold by Stevenson & Cartwright, 156 Federal street. tf.

Don't Believe It.

This has been said a good many times the last ten days as we have announced the prices at which dry goods are being sold at *that great sale* of McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street. What will be said when we say that this sale is to be continued next week, and that things more astonishing still will be done in the way of selling cheap? There has been and there will be no doubters among those that visit this sale.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Is the only reliable baking powder in market. The ingredients entering into its composition are *chemically pure*, and so carefully combined that it never fails to make *light, sweet* and nutritious biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c., of all varieties with uniform success. It is the cheapest to the consumers, as it requires from one-third to a half less than those of ordinary manufacture. Sold at wholesale by Reymer & Brothers, 126 and 128 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TUTH S

No medicine know to the human family has gained such a popularity and fame as Frazier's California Herb Bitters. Laboratory 63 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Shaving, hair cut, cur